The Largest Circulation of any Foreign Daily in the Far East

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

To-day's paper consists of 30 pages in three sections

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UNITED STATES AND GERMANY OFFICIALLY AT WAR! HOUSE VOTE IS 373 TO 50!

President Signs Resolution; German Merchantmen Are Promptly Seized!

RUSSIAN-BRITISH FORCES LINKED UP IN MESOPOTAMIA

As Result The Turks Are Reported Making New Retreat

STOKHOD REVERSE

Germans Claim Capture Of 9,500 Men At Toboly Bridgehead

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 6.—An official despatch from Mesopotamia reports: Russian and British detachments established touch on the 2nd on the left bank of the Diala River. The Turks are reported to be retreating towards Kifri.

Petrograd, April 6.—The Russians have joined hands with the British at Kyzyl-Rabat, in Mesopotamia.

Petrograd, April 5.—An official communique reports: In the fighting on the left bank of the River Stokhod on the 3rd, which ended in our crossing to the right bank, the troops defending the bridgehead lost severely. Only a few score men of two regiments reached the right bank, both commanders being killed; a third regiment lost half its effectives and only some hundreds of two other regiments survived.

London, April 6.—(By wireless).—A Russian official communique reports: After a heavy artillery bombardment, in which they used chemical-shells, the Germans occupied a portion of our trenches eastward of Plakanen, southwards of Riga, but were driven out.

Ten Russian aeroplanes bombed the railway buildings at Katy, southwestward of Sviniuki. French aeroplanes in the Dobrudja twice bombarded a battery northwards of Garvan.

Our sea-planes successfully bombed the fortifications of the Bosphorus.

(By wireless).—A German official communique reports: Four British aeroplanes which reached Douai were chased and all destroyed. Apart from these the enemy lost eight machines. Three of ours are missing.

During the capture of the bridgehead at Toboly and the fighting on the Stokhod we captured 130 officers, 9,500 men, 15 guns and 150 machine-guns and mine-throwers. Our airmen blew up extensive munition depots in the Vardar Valley.

Canton Urges Close Watch Upon Germans

Consuls Detained, As Safe Conducts Not Arranged; Progressives For War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Canton, April 6.—The German Consul, Herr Tigges and the German Consul at Pakhoi, Herr Metzepthing, are still unable to leave Canton, because their safe conduct has not been arranged, while the Cantonese are demanding a closer watch on the Germans in view of a possible war. The leader of the Progressive Party in Canton, Hsu Chin, interviewed, said that he favored an immediate declaration of war against Germany.

CANTON ARBOR DAY

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Canton, April 6.—The agricultural exhibition which is being held here has attracted unusual attention, many people beginning to realise for the first time the agricultural possibilities of Canton. Yesterday, several thousand students took part in the celebration of Arbor Day by planting trees, Civil Governor Chu Ching-lan setting the lead.

New Consul-General At Shanghai For France

M. Wilden

Mons. A. Wilden, whose photograph we reproduce above, and who succeeds Mr. P. E. Naggiar as Consul General for France, first came to China to occupy a position in the Peking-Hankow Railway. He was in Peking at the time of the Boxer troubles in 1900, and distinguished himself during the siege of the Legations.

M. Wilden was born on March 23, 1879, and is a barrister-at-law. He first entered consular service in June, 1905, when he joined the Political Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Paris, and on December 12 of the same year was placed in charge of the functions of the acting Consul at Chungking. From there he was transferred to Chengtu on July 1, 1906 and on August 21, 1907, was made Assistant Consul at Chungking, and Acting Vice-Consul up to June 1, 1908. He took charge of the Interior Functions of Delegate of the French Government in Yunnan on May 3, 1910; was named second class consul on February 22, 1911, and on October 10 of the same year he was appointed Government Delegate for the whole of Yunnan.

When the Great War broke out in Europe he was enjoying a vacation in France, and like all other French citizens he offered his services for military duty. Being a brilliant English scholar he was attached to the British Expeditionary Forces.

M. Wilden is a Chevalier of the Legion d'Honneur, and the recipient of many other decorations. In the present war he has won the Distinguished Conduct Medal and the Croix de Guerre.

M. Wilden is now making arrangements to take over charge of the French consular affairs from M. Naggiar, who is expecting to leave Shanghai for France towards the end of April, on a six months' vacation. While in France M. Naggiar will offer his services to his country.

French residents are preparing an elaborate celebration, which will have the double object of welcoming M. and Mme. Wilden and wishing "Bon Voyage" to the departing Consul-General, M. Naggiar.

Somme Department Freed At Last of German Invader!

French Advance Scouts Within 1,500 Yards of St. Quentin Gates; Teuton Attacks F il

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 6.—Yesterday evening's official communique, issued today, reports: We silenced a vigorous enemy artillery bombardment north of Les Villiers. The enemy, using liquid-fire, attacked north of Vienne-le-Chateau, on the western boundary of the Argonnes, but was repulsed, leaving dead and prisoners.

The German attack on the Spaigneul-Godat Farm front developed on a front of 2,500 meters. The enemy had collected numerous selected storming troops. The attack failed completely.

In Macedonia there has been a cannonade on the whole front. British aviators bombed an enemy aerodrome at Hudova.

The official communique issued this afternoon reports: There was a fairly lively artillery action during the night between the Somme and the Oise. A German counter-attack was stopped dead north of La Folie Farm.

We made considerable progress south of the Oise and north of Landricourt. We progressed by means of grenades and re-occupied fresh portions of trench north-west of Rheims.

The French expert commentator writes: No obstacle checks the offensive of the Allied armies or stops their dash. Yesterday was another day of sanguinary defeats for the enemy. Despite their desperate defence, the Department of the Somme has been entirely freed of the invader.

French reconnaissances have reached to within 1,500 yards of the gates of St. Quentin.

The Germans attempted big diversions in the Argonnes and the Champagne, especially the latter, where every kind of bombardment and the employment of elite troops gained only an ephemeral success.

BERNSTORFF IS NAMED MINISTER TO SWEDEN

Considered Significant, Strong Conservative Cabinet Having Been Appointed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, April 6.—It is reported that Count Bernstorff is to be appointed German Minister to Stockholm. This is significant in view of the appointment of a strong Conservative Cabinet in Sweden.

U.S. Transport Puts In With Damaged Piston

The United States transport Warren, Capt. J. J. Murphy, en route from Tsingtau to Manila with beef for the American army, put into Shanghai yesterday with a damaged piston rod. It is expected that four or five days will be required to repair the damage.

Prepare Safe Conducts For German Officials

Upwards of 50 men, women and children of the German official group, representing Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, Amoy, Changsha, Chungking and other ports in China, are to depart from Shanghai on the Dutch steamer Goentnor, tomorrow. Safe conducts are being provided by the American, British and French consuls general and the staffs of all three are unusually busy with the work of preparing same. Each safe conduct has to be accompanied by the photograph of the person to whom it is issued and none not so provided will be allowed to go aboard the ship.

TO DEVELOP JAMAICA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Kingston, Jamaica, April 5.—Sir Francis Watts, the Imperial Commissioner for the West Indies, has arrived to submit loans to develop the sugar industry in Jamaica. In an interview he stated that the industry is booming in the sister islands. The system of indentured labor is to be abolished. Coolie labor will still be employed in the sugar industry, but it will be free labor. A goodly number of time-expired immigrants have settled in the different Colonies and are earning a good living on sugar estates.

KENTISH COAST BOMBED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 6.—The Press Bureau reports that an aeroplane passed over some towns on the Kentish coast at 10.45 p.m., yesterday and dropped eight bombs, the majority falling in the open country. There were no casualties and no damage.

'ALL WORLD SHALL SEE BRAZIL CAN BE FIRM'

Prudent in Past, Says Foreign Minister, But Different Now Liner Is Sunk

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Cherbourg, April 6.—The Brazilian liner Parana (4,465 tons) has been sunk. Thirteen of the crew are missing.

Rio de Janeiro, April 6.—Referring to the sinking of the s.s. Parana, the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs stated that Brazil has been prudent in the past. Now all the world shall see that she can be firm.

Regret Translation Of Peace Proposal

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, April 5.—The Cologne Gazette and other German papers are now denying that the Central Powers are about to make a fresh peace offer and state that the rumors on the subject, which are based on the speech made by Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg in the Reichstag and Count Czernin's interview with a representative of the Fremdenblatt, are regrettable.

STATISTICS INDICATE U-BOATS HAVE FAILED

Hollweg's Hopes Not Realised; Trade Through Danger Zone Undiminished

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 5.—Commenting on the returns of submarine warfare, the Times Naval Correspondent remarks that some features of them indicate that the German "blockade" has its limits. The volume of trade passing through the danger zone shows no great difference since its increase in the middle of March. Thus it may be assumed that neutral traffic is being resumed. The losses from submarines and mines do not show any decided tendency to increase and they are apparently much below the total which the enemy confidently anticipated and Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg claimed.

Meanwhile the number of armed ships which escape or beat off attack is growing. It may reasonably be expected, therefore, that the fortitude of merchant seamen and the energy of the Navy will shortly reap their reward. The tables of arrivals and sailings issued by the Allies do not show any sign that their mercantile marine is suffering very heavily either from interference of traffic or undue percentage of loss.

ADMIRAL BENSON AND GEN. SCOTT HEAD U.S. FORCES

Active War Work on Sea And Land Under Their Direction

THE ASIATIC FLEET

Owing to China's Plans American Ships Here Await Agreement

With regard to the future movements of the United States Asiatic Fleet in Chinese waters very little information is obtainable at the moment. The vessels of this division are on their regular stations on the Yangtsze from Chungking to Shanghai and will continue thereon until further orders are received.

The whole matter undoubtedly will be one of arrangement between the Chinese and American governments. The likelihood of China immediately following the lead of the United States in going to war with Germany gives the situation a somewhat different aspect from that which would govern if China planned to announce neutrality as between the United States and Germany.

Since the death of Admiral Dewey, Admiral W. S. Benson, the Chief of Naval Operations, has been the active head of the American Navy and Senior Member of the General Board, subject, of course, to such orders as may be given him by the Secretary of the Navy.

The Commander-in-Chief of the United States Atlantic Fleet is Admiral H. T. Mayo.

General Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, is the active military officer, under the Secretary of War, of that branch of the service.

Russian Revolution Victims Are Honored

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, April 5.—There was a national funeral, today, of 180 victims of the Revolution in which one million civilians and soldiers participated. Factories, shops, schools, etc., were closed for the day. The bodies were buried at the four corners of a quadrangular space in the center of the snow-covered Marsovoepole Square.

Six huge processions started from different parts of the town, in the morning, carrying zinc coffins covered with red. The crowds sang the hymn "Eternal Memory" alternating with the Revolutionary March "You fell as Victims." The bands played "The Marseillaise." The guns of the Fortress of Peter and Paul marked the lowering of each coffin into the trench.

GEN. NIEH TO PEKING

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, April 7.—General Nieh Shih-chung, the Governor of Anhui, has telegraphed the Central Government that he is coming up to the Capital, to discuss important diplomatic questions.

IMPEACH GOV. TIEN

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, April 6.—The nomination of Tien Wen-lieh, the Governor of Honan, who was recently impeached by Parliament, for the portfolio of the Interior, is much criticised by the press and will probably meet with considerable opposition in Parliament.

OPIUM CONTRACT

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, April 7.—The decision of Parliament urging the Government to cancel the opium agreement has been approved by the Cabinet. It is reported that Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang has despatched a representative to Shanghai to discuss matters with the opium merchants.

Gen. H. L. Scott, Chief Of Staff, U. S. Army

Gen. Hugh L. Scott

The active head of the United States Army, under the Secretary of War, is Gen. Hugh L. Scott, who has had a distinguished career in the service. The new American army will be created under his direction.

12 Are Cast Adrift; Only One Survives

Last of Crew of British Ship Sunk By Submarine Tells Ghastly Tale

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 6.—A water-logged boat has been picked up in mid-ocean with a single occupant who was unconscious. He was the carpenter of a British barque and told a terrible tale of suffering.

After leaving the barque, which was sunk by a German submarine, the boat with twelve occupants capsized in a gale. Eight of the men got on her bottom and righted her. She again capsized and was again righted, but seven of the men died in succession, in the course of the following twenty-four hours, from exposure.

Norwegians Lose 64 Ships During March

Forty-One Others Torpedoed In February; 60 Men Killed, 122 Are Missing

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Christiania, April 6.—Forty-one Norwegian vessels were torpedoed during the month of February, 14 men of the crews being killed and 22 missing while 64 vessels were torpedoed in March and 46 men of the crews killed and 100 missing.

Tows U-Boat Home, Then Held Prisoner

Norwegian Ship Helps Crippled Submarine, But Is Detained, Despite Protests

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, April 5.—The Norwegian steamer Nauma (214 tons), on a voyage from Cadiz, towed a helpless German submarine in the North Sea towards Germany at the latter's request. Eight German torpedo-boats appeared off the coast of Jutland and took the Nauma to Cuxhaven, refusing to pilot her back through the mine-field. The Nauma is being detained at Hamburg despite the protests of the Norwegian authorities.

The Weather

Monsoon threatens. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 71.6 and the minimum 53.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 81.1 and 46.4.

G.$3,400,000,000 FIRST SUM ASKED BY ARMY AND NAVY

Cuba Also Prepares To Declare War Against The Teutons

CONGRESS SCENE

Only Woman Member Sobs As She Votes Against The War

FRANCE JOYOUS

Feels Pride That America's Heart Beats In Unison With Hers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 6.—President Wilson has declared war against Germany.

Washington, April 6.—The resolution brought forward by the Administration declaring that a state of war exists between the German Imperial Government and the Government and people of the United States, having been passed by the House of Representatives, it has been signed by President Wilson.

The executive departments have requested Congress to vote an immediate appropriation of G.$3,400,000,000 for the Army and Navy, of which over G.$2,930,000,000 is for the army alone. The House of Representatives passed the Administration resolution by 373 votes to 50.

Wilson Signs Resolution

President Wilson has signed the resolution passed by Congress to the effect that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany and it is officially int mated that America is at war with Germany.

The Senate has voted the first emergency war credit for G. $100,000,000, which is to be spent at the discretion of President Wilson.

Senator Lodge has introduced a Bill authorising the Secretary for War to issue the available rifles and ammunition to the Home Guards (National Guard?) throughout the country.

Woman Member Breaks Down

Miss Rankin, the first woman member of the House, did not answer the first roll-call but sat with bowed head. She rose upon the second and exclaimed sobbingly: "I want to stand by my country but I can't vote for war." There were cries of "Vote! Vote!" from all parts of the House. Finally Miss Rankin sank back to her seat and was recorded as voting in the negative.

Secretary of State Lansing denied the statement made by a member of the Foreign Relations Committee concerning an unpublished paragraph in the Zimmermann Note but the latter reiterated that his information was correct and said that Mr. Lansing's denial was a diplomatic one made in the interest of good relations with Mexico.

German Ships Seized

New York, April 6.—The German merchantmen lying in harbor at New York, Boston, Baltimore and New London have been seized. Those in other ports, making a total of ninety-one, will probably be seized in a like manner. The official orders do not state how the vessels are to be employed.

Washington, April 6.—It is officially explained that the seizures of German merchant-ships have been ordered for the protection of the ships themselves and the adjoining property. The vessels seized total 600,000 tons. Their future employment is being considered.

Cuba Also for War

Havana, April 6.—The President has sent a message to Congress, asking it to declare that a state of war exists between Cuba and Germany.

Copenhagen, April 6.—The German newspapers have published heavily censored versions of President Wilson's speech to Congress. His references to the activities of German spies in the United States and the efforts of Ger-

many to stir up Mexico are notably suppressed, while his denunciation of autocrats is much toned down.

France and America

Paris, April 5.—President Poincare has sent a message to President Wilson expressing "the joy and pride with which the French nation again feel that their hearts are beating in unison with yours. The war could not have attained its full significance if the United States had not been led by the enemy himself to participate."

The Chamber of Deputies and the Senate were crowded today to ligten to tributes to America by M. Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Dubost, President of the Senate, and the Premier, M. Ribot, whose eloquent orations will be placarded throughout France.

The Municipality of Paris has ordered President Wilson's speech to be published in book-form and distributed to all school children.

Austria Follows Germany

Amsterdam, April 6.—A message from Vienna states that the Austrian Ambassador at Washington has been instructed to demand his passports if Congress ratified the existence of a state of war with Germany.

China to Act Quickly

Peking, April 6.—(Eastern News Agency).—It is observed in diplomatic circles that since the attitude of the American Congress has become more inclined towards the issue of a declaration of war against Germany, China's decision to join the side of the Entente Powers will be carried out much earlier than expected.

Wu Chao-chu's Views

The Shunpao reports:—Foreign affairs are still at a standstill and Wu Chao-chu is said to have stated that China joining the side of the Entente Powers would be more a moral benefit than material benefit and that the present difficulties are not with the foreign Powers but due to internal politics. Even in joining the side of the Entente Powers, he said, China should first clearly define the limit of China's obligations.

FIRES OF THE DAY

Early yesterday morning, Central Bell Tower reported a blaze at the corner of Canton and Honan Roads. Central Companies, which were first on the scene, found a first class dye hong on an alleyway between Canton and Siking Roads well alight. The flames had got a good grip and an adjoining office occupied by the Anti-Kidnapping Society was also burning. Jets were promptly got to work on the first floor, as in the congested district there was danger of a big blaze. Bales of artificial and indigo dye to the number of 150 stored in the hong were saved.

While the Brigade was busy on this outbreak another large fire was announced, at the corner of Shanhâi-kwan and Tatung Roads. Nos. 7 and 2 Companies went out to what proved to be two hours' hard work. The blaze was in a bamboo yard, heavily stored with the dangerous goods. The flames spread with great rapidity and the Soochow Guild building, which adjoined, was endangered. The fire originated in the coolie quarters. The Brigade stopped the flames from taking hold on the neighboring buildings and then concentrated on the fire but owing to the heat and smoke it was a difficult task. The flames were leaping up to a great height, making the fire a most spectacular one. Two-thirds of the bamboo was destroyed.

BIG OSAKA FIRE

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Osaka, April 7.—A fire has destroyed the Customs warehouses. The damage is estimated at Y.2,500,000.

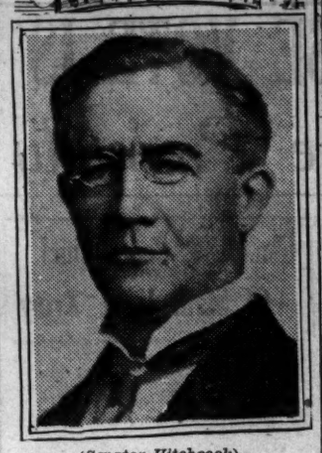
NEW MARINE ENGINE INTRODUCED IN JAPAN

Kawasaki Dock Co. Purchases Norwegian Right; Caused By American Success

The Kawasaki Dockyard Company of Kobe is said to have purchased the right, patented in Norway, to construct electric marine engines. This move was made in view of the excellent results some American shipbuilders have achieved by installing the engines in their newly-built boats. The new engines will be installed by the Kawasaki company for the first time in a stock boat of 9,000 tons.

This step taken by the company is watched with great interest by the ship builders and shipowners in Japan. Some of them are even said to have called it remarkable innovation in Japan's shipbuilding business. The new engines will save 40 per cent of fuel while immensely increasing horse-power and speed. They will occupy only half the space taken by ordinary marine engines.

UNDER THE CAPITOL DOME.



(Senator Hitchcock)

United States Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, to whom much of the credit for the Senate work on the Armed Neutrality and Naval Appropriation bills is due. Senator Hitchcock acted as the Administration manager in the Senate in place of Senator Stone when the War Resolution was pushed through.

At the Movies

Apollo Theater

The Pathe-Color Photo-Plays are always a great attraction to patrons of the Cinema, and the two-part film "Ambition," which is now being shown at the Apollo, has proved no exception to the rule. A delicate social problem is presented, and Ruth Roland takes the leading role. Besides the Gazettes, there is a two-part L-ko comedy—"Under New Management," and two other comedies. At the matinee this afternoon, 17th and 18th episodes of "The Iron Claw" will be screened. There is a special Easter Matinee tomorrow afternoon.

Doubtless to the regret of many, the final two episodes of "The Iron Claw" will be screened tomorrow evening. Those who have followed the fortunes of the fascinating heroine, and the exciting adventures of those associated with her, through the story in THE CHINA PRESS and the play at the Apollo, will be eager to discover the identity of the "Laughing Mask." Is he "Davy," or is he not? The mystery is not unfolded in the story, but will be solved on the screen. There is a surprise in store for those who have been busy guessing. There are other interesting features in the program, of which space forbids special mention.

A further announcement about that famous film—"Who's Guilty?" will be found in today's issue. The first two episodes will be presented on the 16th inst.

Victoria Theater

Those who have not seen the American patriotic film "Guarding Old Glory," which created such a furore in the United States, have an opportunity of doing so tonight and tomorrow night at the Victoria Theater. It is in five parts, and is full of sensation from start to finish, breathing patriotic fervor in every incident. It has been endorsed by all the leading naval and military men. There are, besides, some excellent new comedies. Commencing on Friday next, will be shown a fine film, entitled "Peg o' the Ring," featuring Francis Ford and Grace Cunard.

Olympic Theater

The "filmatised" version of Dickens' immortal masterpiece, "David Copperfield," in seven acts, is now being shown at the Olympic, which has been entirely remodelled and redecorated, and now ranks as the most comfortable theater in Shanghai. The same film will be shown at the matinee this afternoon. On the 9th and 10th inst., another Dickens' film will be exhibited—"The Old Curiosity Shop." Particulars of the forthcoming production of "Civilisation," on the 11th inst., will be found in another column.

Towa Theater

"The Broken Coin," with its fascinating succession of thrilling episodes, is attracting large numbers of people to the Towa Theater. There are now being shown the 13th and 14th episodes, entitled "War" and "The Deluge," besides two most laughable comedies. The 15th and 16th episodes will be screened at the change of program tomorrow night.

CHENGTU TRADE REVIVES

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Chengtu, April 7.—There has been a remarkable revival of trade recently. Silver, which was scarce, is now plentiful and merchants are remitting large sums to the coast to purchase goods.

$50,000,000 Warship With 18-Inch Guns Uncle Sam's Limit

Washington, February 24.—An eighty thousand ton battleship mounting fifteen 18-inch guns, having a speed of 25 knots an hour and costing $50,000,000 is the limit for American warcraft, according to a report prepared for Congress by the Navy Department in response to a question as to the size of ships that could use the Panama Canal and American harbors.

The report says such a vessel would have a length of 975 feet, beam of 103 feet, a secondary battery of 21 6-inch guns, four 21-inch torpedo tubes and a 12,000-mile radius of action. Locks on the Panama Canal are 110 feet wide so she would have two feet to spare.

"A single such vessel," adds the report, "would not be of great value to the navy, as it would not be suited to act in unison with the other major units of our fleet. It would be necessary to lay down not less than five."

The General Board, however, is not prepared to recommend so radical a departure as the 80,000-ton ship would represent.

News Brevities

Owing to Messrs. S. Moutrie and Co., Ltd., being closed to business on Monday, the box plans for the Monday and Tuesday performances of the Bandman Opera Co. will be opened at the Lyceum Theater on Monday, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; telephone No. 4224.

* * *

The majority of people during this prolonged period of war have acquired such a habit of economy that the amounts they are able to save from income are often surprising, even to themselves. An attractive form of investment for a small portion of these savings is that advocated by the International Savings Society, whose announcement will be found in the pink section of today's CHINA PRESS.

* * *

The Easter display of fashionable wear for ladies is said to surpass in its range all former offerings at La Vogue, 46 Nanking Road. Considering the stylish cut of all garments sponsored by this establishment and the guaranteed quality of their apparel, the prices asked seem reasonable.

* * *

Messrs. H. S. Honigsberg and Co., Inc., duly organised and registered under the laws of Maine, U. S. A., have acquired, as from April 1, as a going concern, the entire business of Messrs. H. S. Honigsberg and Co., together with all assets and liabilities.

* * *

The Bandman Company have kindly consented to give an entertainment in aid of the British Women's Work Association at the Country Club, on Thursday afternoon, April 12. Particulars will be announced later.

* * *

The general meeting of the Cercle Sportif Francais will be held on Saturday, April 21, when the accounts for 1916/1917 will be presented, the election of the Committees and Sub-Committees, increasing of entrance fee, and enlargement of the premises of the club will be brought up.

* * *

The Papini-Montes Variety Entertainment, advertised to take place at the Olympic Theater on the 18th inst., has been postponed to Tuesday, the 24th inst.

* * *

Owing to the length of time since a circus has visited Shanghai, the advent of Clarke's Circus, which will take place about the 18th or 19th inst., will be warmly welcomed. The company is now showing in Hongkong, and judging by the press notices, the entertainment is of a very high order.

* * *

Mr. C. F. McWilliams, so well-known for many years as general agent of the Gt. Northern Steamship Co., arrived yesterday morning by the s.s. Colombia and is staying at the Astor House. Mr. McWilliams is now passenger agent for the T. K. K. in North China, but his headquarters will be in Shanghai. Mrs. McWilliams is remaining in Yokohama for the time being.

* * *

One of the candidates for the membership of the Japanese House of Representatives for a constituency in the prefecture of Fukushima is negotiating with an aviator, Takaso, to utilise an aeroplane in his election campaigns.

* * *

The Sino-Japanese oil well at Hankow, which has been jointly organised by Mitsubishi and the Japan Cotton Co., was registered as a Japanese Company at the Japanese Consulate General at Hankow upon the arrival of its managing director, Mr. Yamagishi.

* * *

The German Consul at Chungking arrived at Hankow on the 6th and left the same evening for Shanghai on board a China Merchants steamer.

* * *

On April 6, there was fire at the Customs House of Osaka and one warehouse and another building were destroyed. The damage is estimated at Yen 4,000,000.

A LANDOWNER!

A word that somehow or other conveys the impression of opulence, which comprises the ownership of rolling acres, a substantial banking account, an accumulation of stocks and shares, and the possession of other kinds of material wealth.

WHY NOT BE A LANDOWNER?

Although the International Settlement alone has a population of 18,500 Foreigners and 620,000 Chinese, it is still possible for the man with small capital to buy land either there, or in the French Concession at a price within his means. Whether he buys the land for investment or speculation, or whether he intends to build a home thereon, the result will be the same—

THE LAND WILL INCREASE IN VALUE

Several years ago, we realized the possibilities of land investment in Shanghai. That is why we can offer you land NOW at most reasonable prices.

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LOWEST PRICES
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Buy now before the advance comes!

CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.

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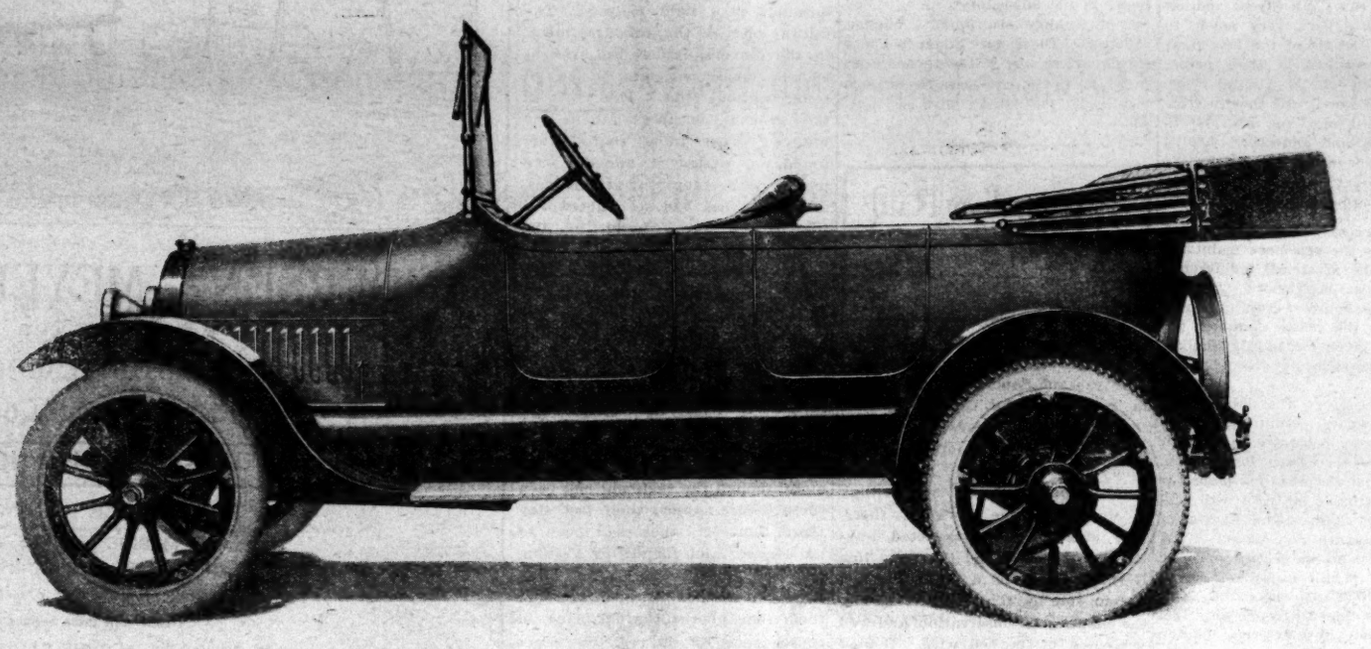
BUICK 1917 MODEL



THE ECONOMICAL GASOLINE CONSUMPTION CAR

20-25 Miles Per Gallon

4-CYLINDER TOURING CAR

Tls. 1,500

6-CYLINDER TOURING CAR

Tls. 2,000

Shipments comprising 37 BUICK Roadsters and Touring Cars, "Fours" and "Sixes," will arrive this month.

HONIGSBERG **BUICK** SERVICE

IS UNEQUALLED. Three foreign mechanics are available at all times.

(Mr. J. Raes, Far Eastern Service Superintendent of the Buick Factory, will arrive in Shanghai on April 18th)

For all information, apply to the

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'Phone West 1234. 40 Bubbling Well Road. 'Phone West 1234.

German Intrigues Against India

New York, March 6.—Further indication of the wide range of German plotting in this country, according to the police, was furnished today by the arrest of two men who gave their names as Dr. C. Handor Chakiaberty, a Hindoo physician, and Dr. Ernest Sckunner, a German, both of 364 West 120th Street, charged with having conspired to set afoot an armed expedition for the invasion of India by way of China.

After five hours' grilling cross-examination at Police Headquarters, the two prisoners broke down and admitted their efforts, as charged, according to Guy Scull, Deputy Police Commissioner. Not the least interesting feature of their admission was their connection with the alleged plot of Wolf von Igel, the attache of the German Embassy, who was indicted by the Federal grand jury for his part in the futile plans to blow up the Welland Canal in Canada. Von Igel is on board the Frederik VIII with Count von Bernstorff. His bail bond having been quashed by direction of the Department of Justice, so that he might leave this country with the Embassy staff.

Chakiaberty and Sckunner were taken later to the Federal Building by agents of the Department of Justice, and detectives. It was said that their cases would go before the grand jury which has been handling the violations of neutrality by aliens.

Prior to action by the grand jury the men will be arraigned before a United States Commissioner on the complaint of John C. Knox, Assistant Federal District Attorney.

In addition to violation of the Federal statute forbidding attempts to set on foot a military expedition against a friendly nation, Dr. Chakiaberty is charged with having fraudulently obtained a passport by posing as a Persian merchant about a year ago, when he had occasion to go to Berlin, in connection with the prosecution of the plot.

His Financial Backing

After this visit to Berlin, said Mr. Scull, Chakiaberty returned to New York with the endorsement of high German officials and obtained $60,000 from von Igel for the initial expenses of the contemplated expedition. Most of the money seems to have been spent in the printing of anti-British literature in various Indian languages and in sending an unnamed Chinaman, described as influential by the plotters, to arrange with the Chinese Government to permit the storing of arms and ammunition in Chinese territory, preparatory to the invasion of India. Nothing has been heard of this man since he started for the East.

The police say that they have had Chakiaberty and Sckunner under surveillance for several months. The men maintained a well-furnished suite of rooms at the 120th Street address and apparently kept very much to themselves. Details of the investigation which resulted in their arrest were not given out.

The arrests were made shortly after midnight this morning by Acting Capt. Tunney and Detective Barnitz, of the bomb squad of the Detective Bureau.

What the Policy Say

During the early inquiry at Police Headquarters the prisoners maintained an attitude of stoical indifference towards their questioners. It was only after five hours of ceaseless questioning that the police obtained the information given out by Mr. Scull.

This is the story as given by Mr. Scull:

About a year ago Chakiaberty obtained a passport, permitting him to visit Berlin, by posing as a Persian merchant. He reached Berlin, and, Mr. Scull says, discussed his plans for stirring up trouble in India with certain officials there. The names of these officials are not stated. That Chakiaberty was successful may be inferred, Mr. Scull continues, from the fact that when he returned to New York he obtained from von Igel $80,000 to pay the expenses of the preliminary work of preparing the expedition. A good many pamphlets and leaflets in different Indian languages were printed, some of which were sent abroad; but the police say they found stacks of them in the cellar of the house at 364 West 120th Street.

'The Influential Chinaman'

The next step was to despatch the "influential Chinaman" to China. Nothing has been heard from this man, and so no additional steps were taken, Mr. Scull says, to purchase or send arms and ammunition.

In the cellar of the house, besides the literature, the police discovered a chemical laboratory, but a thorough search failed to reveal any explosives, and the police seem to be convinced that the laboratory was used only for commercial purposes. One of the prisoners, the police say, admitted that he was endeavoring to compound a preparation that could be used to disguise contraband of war. What this contraband was he declined to say, but 10,000 little aluminum boxes, about the size of pill-boxes, were found in the laboratory.

Capt. Tunney also found a number of letters. These were taken to Police Headquarters, and will be turned over, it is said, to United States Secret Service men. The letters filled two suitcases.

A Canadian Raid

Some Much-Travelled Prisoners

British Army in the Field, February 14.—The Canadians yesterday, east of Souchez, made a raid in force, for the German line at the point chosen is very strong. The raid was on a front of 600 yards. There was a heavy preliminary bombardment, but as heavy shelling is normal to the Germans there, they may not have expected anything worse. Behind the front line German system is a mound known on our side as "The Pimple," giving the enemy good observation, and well protected by barbed wire. Behind that again is a quarry formerly used for building material, though its seclusion, protected by the mound, serves for dug-outs and an ammunition dump. In this neighborhood, too, the Boche, we knew, had been very busy mining.

It was 4 in the morning when the Canadians went away, and found our guns had done their work wonderfully well. Only on the left flank, where the enemy had good cover, was there any persistent resistance, and that, of course, from machine-guns. Almost everywhere else he had gone to earth. His occupied dug-outs were blown up. Along a trench south of "The Pimple" he had a series of habitations, to which our engineers gave systematic attention. The quarry, with its dug-outs and ammunition store, was wrecked; a large store of trench mortar bombs was found there, for it proved to be the terminus of a light railway. The railway received the same treatment, for the Canadian raiders had brought enough mobile charges to go all round without stint. The work on the ground occupied them 60 minutes. Four mine shafts were found, and destroyed, and our own miners, whose department this was, said today they had no doubt working parties were caught in the mines.

The prisoners were of the 11th Bavarian Regiment, good men, for the regiment is a famous one, but they were greatly shaken and dispirited. They were caught wondering about in the obscurity caused by our smoke bombs, seemingly less at home in their own place than the Canadians. They explained that they had only come into it last Sunday night, though the regiment had been there before. Since their last stay there, however, they had been to La Bassee, and thence to Verdun, and from there to Russia, and from Russia to the Somme. Not many of them remembered the old place, in consequence, for the regiment is not what it was. But those who knew said their experience of Verdun and the Somme was not nearly so terrible as their short stay opposite Souchez, where our gun-fire exceeded anything they had seen.

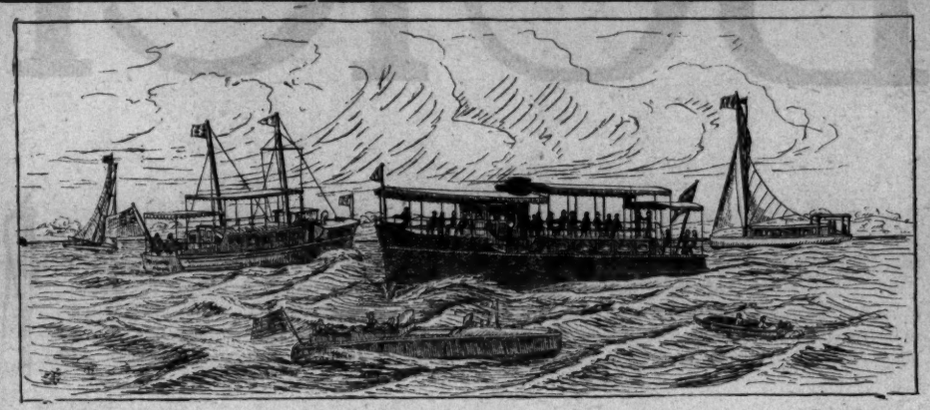
A Canadian officer walked seven miles to the scene of the raid, but found his friends had gone when he arrived. He begged to be allowed to go over to the German line and find them, "for," he said, "I haven't been in a fight for months." He went, and took part in the affair, doing some valuable work, but was mortally wounded by machine-gun fire when about to return.

South of this place the Canadians, five hours later raided again with equal success, destroying 10 dug-outs.

I hear also that near mid-day today a British regiment raided the Germans east of Roclincourt on a front of 200 yards, and without preliminary bombardment, but advancing behind the successive curtains of a barrage. They took 40 prisoners of the 104th Saxon Regiment.

MOTORCYCLE POPULAR

That the motorcycle is becoming popular among royalty in Denmark is indicated by a photograph which recently appeared in Motor Cycling, an English motorcycle journal, showing Prince Axel riding his electrically equipped Harley-Davidson machine. The prince is an enthusiastic motorcyclist and residents of Copenhagen, Denmark's capital city, have become quite accustomed to seeing him ride about the city.



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Note.—All these engines operate on kerosene
FAIRBANKS, MORSE CRUDE OIL MARINE ENGINES: 15 to 100 h.p., no hot bulb, no water drip.

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"CIVILISATION"

Is drawing near. This Great Spectacle will be Exhibited

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Commencing Wednesday, April 11th

THE MUNICIPAL BAND

will render the Special Music written for the Picture

MISS ENID MARKEY
One of the Stars in the Great Film
Pageant "Civilisation"

PRESIDENT WILSON
Congratulating
THOS. H. INCE
on his wonderful production

It will be seen that Money was no object in the production of this great film.

Owing to the enormous cost, the prices of admission will be

$3.00, $2.00 and $1.00

BOOKING AT MESSRS. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

Commencing Friday, April 13th, at the VICTORIA THEATRE

"PEG O' THE RING"

with
Lucille Love and Hugo Loubeque

WE MAKE THE CLOTHES THAT MAKE THE MAN

The "Art of Tailoring" is not so much in "Perfectly Fitting" the customer as in fitting his personality, **That's** where the secret lies and **That's** why men like our tailoring—We do both. Think it over and let your next suit come from

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

SHANGHAI

Spring Worsted Suits

Light weight worsteds that wear well and look smart. Several shades in Greys.

The Suit **$3.00**

Light Weight Tweed Suits

Light and medium weight tweeds. In Grey, Fawns, Greens, etc. Serviceable materials for Spring wear.

Lounge Suit **$32.50**

Blue Serge Suits

Tropical Blue serge. Light weight, fast-dye. A smartly cut, well tailored suit.

The Suit $37.50

Blue Serge Suits

High grade tropical serge, specially adapted for this climate.

Complete Suit $45.00

Auto Linen Suits

Recommended for hard wear. A material similar in shade and appearance to silk but very durable in wear.

Coat & Trousers,

$17.50 3 for 48.00

Pongee Silk Suits

Good quality medium weight pongee silk at a very reasonable figure.

Coat and Trousers - **$20.00**

Linen Suits

Made from pure French linen, soft finish, very comfortable in wear. White or Grey.

Coat and Trousers - **$18.00**

Fancy Flannel Suits

A range of light weight flannels in neat stripe designs. Greys, Fawn, etc.

Lounge Suit **$30.00**

Hard Finish Worsted Suits

Good quality worsteds made for hardwear. Very serviceable cloth that looks well and retains its shape. In Blue or Grey.

The Suit **$40.00**

Cashmere Suits

Best quality soft finish Cashmeres. A light weight comfortable suit that always looks dressy. In Greys, Greens, etc.

$42.00 to $50.00

Serge Suits

Light Weight Cream Serge. A really good quality serge, that has been thoroughly shrunk, makes up into a smart and serviceable suit.

Coat and Trousers **$32.00**

White Herringbone Serge. We recommend this for wear and durability. Will stand repeated washing and retain its shape.

Coat and Trousers **$35.00**

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The Flannel that won't shrink.

Tennis and Cricket Trousers

VIYELLA. Tropical weight T.T.

$7.50 pair 3 for **21.00**

Medium weight T.T.T.

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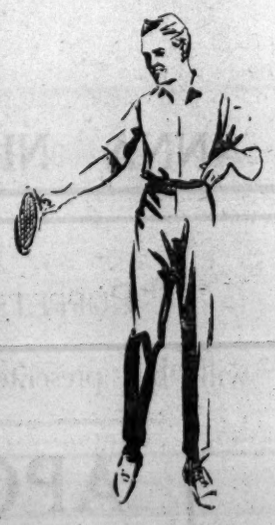
$9.00 pair 3 for **25.00**



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Good washing flannel, that will keep its color; medium weight. Soap shrunk.

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A thoroughly shrunk medium weight flannel.

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Strong flannel that washes exceptionally well. Soap shrunk

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GUARANTEED UNSHRINKABLE.

T.T. Tropical weight. White and light Grey.

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$21.50 3 for $58.00

T.T.T.T. Full weight. White, light and medium Greys, Blues.

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Tussorett Suits

We recommend Tussorett as an excellent substitute for pongee silk. Splendid wearing and washing qualities. In White, Fawn, etc. Plain or stripe patterns.

Coat & Trousers

$16.00 & 17.50

Drill Suits

Best quality drills, in White or Khaki, light and heavy weights.

Coat and Trousers

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White Melton Trousers

Best quality meltons, full weight. Thoroughly shrunk Trousers **$12.50** & **$15.00**

White Twill Serge

Of the highest quality, and thoroughly shrunk.

$12.50 pair 3 for 36.00

"THE" SUMMER SUITING

"Burward" Suiting

Is something "more than a little better" for hot weather suits, it is exceedingly durable and light in weight defies sun and washing, has a splendid appearance and is altogether the best material for your Summer suits. Fawn ground with small stripe design, and makes up into a really smart suit.

Trousers **$11.50**

Coat and Trousers **$30.00**

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THE BEST PLACE TO

IN BIG BRITISH LOAN THE PEOPLE UPSET BANKERS' FIGURES

8,000,000 Persons Subscribe Over $5,000,000,000 Cash For 5 Per Cents Which Financiers Said Was Impossible

CHANCELLOR BONAR LAW TRUSTED THE NATION

England, With 45,000,000 Population, Raises $10,000,000,000 —Germany, With 65,000,000, $11,000,000,000

London, February 26.—There was a scene of great enthusiasm in the House of Commons today when chancellor of the Exchequer Bonar Law announced the result of Great Britain's third war loan, by far the greatest voluntary contribution from the people of any belligerent nation. More than £1,000,000,000 ($5,000,000,000) of new money from more than 5,000,000 subscribers are the stupendous figures he confessed he would have thought it impossible to reach only a few days ago. Including those who subscribed for less than fifteen shillings and sixpence, the total number of subscribers is over 8,000,000.

Bankers Were Wrong

The loan has resulted in a striking victory for the Government over the professional financiers. Bankers had advised the Treasury Department that it could not be floated at less than 6 per cent. Mr. Law declared then that he preferred to risk failure in an attempt at a 5 per cent loan rather than to place 6 per cent as the standard of the Nation's credit. The Chancellor's highest expectation was for £600,000,000 ($3,000,000,000) in new money.

The total so-called "new money" includes the conversion of nearly £131,000,000 ($655,000,000) short term Treasury bills, and there is a difference of opinion whether they should be regarded as cash, some financiers taking the ground that they represent money the Government has already spent.

In making his announcement in Parliament, the Chancellor said:

"The 1915 loan realised £616,000,000, of which £200,000,000 was directly supplied by the banks. If there is no necessity for it, it is undersirable to have these large subscriptions from the banks. If the need had arisen he was prepared to make a similar appeal to the banks, which had promised support. The number of subscribers to the previous loan was 1,100,000. The number of subscribers to the present loan, through banks, post offices and war saving certificates is approximately 5,289,000.

"While German loans have steadly grown smaller the British loans have increased."

"Applications were received for subscriptions to the war loan as follows: Through the Bank of England, £819,586,000; treasury bils, £130,711,950; through post offices, £30,715,000; war saving certficates, £19,300,000. Of the amount applied for only £22,000,000 is in the form of tax free loans, the remainder being all in 5 per cent."

This evening the chancellor of the Exchequer gave the following analysis of the new war loan:

"The new money subscribed to the war loan is £1,000,000,000. The unmber of subscribers is 5,289,000, including 3,200,000 subscribers for £25,000,000 of £1 for 15 shillings and 6 pence war savings certificates of a cash value of 19,300,000. If subscribers of 1 shilling and upward but of less than 15 shillings and 6 pence should be added, the total number of subscribers would exceed 8,000,000.

"The total new money of £1,000,000,000 includes £126,000,000 subscribed in the form of treasury bills. There were no special subscriptions from banks, whereas in the war loan of 1915 the special subscriptions from banks came to £200,000,000 out of the total of £616,000,000 then subscribed. The public subscriptions in 1915 were therefore £416,000,000 from about 1,100,000 subscribers, as compared with public subscriptions of £1,000,000,000 from, at the lowest, 5,289,000 subscribers.

What Germany Has Raised

"The largest German war loan was the third, which, at the rate of 20 marks to the pound, amounted to £608,000,000 ($3,040,000,000), but as the sovereign even at that time was worth 24 marks, a truer basis of comparison would be to take that total as £508,000,000 ($2,540,000,000). The total raised by the five German war loans is 47,000,000,000 marks, which, on the convention basis of 20 marks to the pound, is £2,350,000,000 ($11,750,000,000), but at 28 marks to the pound (the present value of the mark), is only £1,678,000,000 ($8,390,000,000).

"The total raised in Great Britain by means of war loans since the war began exclusive of all short term borrowing, is £2,002,000,000 ($10,010,000,000). If exchequer bonds, of which the average currency is about three and one-half years, should be included, this total becomes £2,346,000,000 ($11,730,000,000) The population of Germany is 65,000,000; the population of the United Kingdom is 45,000,000.

"The total number of subscribers from 1 shilling upward to the last German war loan was 3,810,00. The total number of subscribers, from 1 shilling upward to the new British war loan is over 8,000,000.

"No figures are available as to the conv rsion of the 4½ per cent war loan into the new war loan. The amount of the 5 and 6 per cent exchequer bonds converted is not completely known, but is at least £324,000,000 out of a total outstanding of £509,000,000. The total bonds converted namely, £284,000,000 5 per cents are of course in addition to the figure of £1,000,000,000 new money."

Latchkeys For All But 'Papa,' He Quits

Wife Relents After Twenty-Eight Years, but Campbell Won't Go Home

New York, February 28.—Though he has been married twenty-eight years, Edward Campbell of No. 145 East Ninety-sixth Street admitted to Magistrate Harris in the Domestic Relations Court yesterday that his wife had never allowed him a latchkey.

"That's why I left home and now I have a key, even if it is only to the door of a boardinghouse," said Campbell. "My wife has one and so have my two grown children, but 'papa' was never permitted to have any."

Mrs. Nina Campbell, who caused her husband to be summoned to court on a charge of abandonment, admitted the truth of his assertion.

"It was the only way I could keep tabs on him and know what time he got home nights," said Mrs. Campbell. "If he will come home I'll let him have the latchkey."

"She won't keep her promise, Judge," spoke up Campbell. "I'll stick to the key I have."

"Six dollars a week for your family's support," was the verdict.

MORE THAN MONEY TO YOU.

Just as the circulation of money is necessary for a nation to exist, so the circulation of strong red blood in your veins is essential to your life. Your blood is your wealth; you can no more live with weak blood in your system than you can pay your way with false coin.

Weak blood is soon detected by the fact that you quickly become breathless after hurrying; your spirits are depressed, and your appetite is fickle. Though you know you are growing weaker, you do not fight against it because you have so little energy. Beware, you are anaemic—that is bloodless.

You must make a move today; the mischief will extend if neglected, until you feel that life is a failure. Begin at once to put new red blood into your veins, for that is the only way to become strong. Now the elements of new, rich red blood are contained in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which explains why these pills have given new health to a great number of men and women, formerly victims of bloodlessness.

New Blood not only banishes bloodlessness, but cures the many ills that result from it; that is why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have also cured dyspepsia, rheumatism, low vitality and nervous exhaustion. Start them today. All dealers sell them, or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, $1.50 for one bottle, or six for $8.00, post free. Send a post-card request to the above address, and receive by return a helpful Health Guide free.

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NESTLÉ's
Milk Chocolate

For the long journey, for the country or up-river trip, for the day in field or camp, remember to take a few packets of Nestle's Milk Chocolate for emergency refreshment: it is the best and most convenient form of Chocolate for

EATING and DRINKING

The famous long-distance swimmer, T. W. Burgess, on his record performance of 22 hours and 35 minutes in the water, when swimming from England to France, gave his affidavit that the chief sustenant and stimulant on which he relied during this ordeal, was Nestle's Milk Chocolate, the Chocolate being dissolved in a cupful of boiled water.

Sold at the best Stores.

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WHITE UNDERCOATING

Kryptol is a dense white pigment ground in a special vehicle, requiring only the addition of pure turpentine to be ready for use.

Covers **Ningpo Varnish** and dark paint in **one coat.**

"Kryptol" for labour saving and quick results.

One coat is equal to two coats of White Lead (1 lb. covers 48 sq. feet).
Dries hard in four hours.
Is non-poisonous and easily applied.
Can be used as an Undercoating for all White Work.

Stocked in 7, 28 & 112 lb. Packages by the Inventors & Manufacturers.

Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd. (London & Liverpool).
SHANGHAI.

ANNA NILSSON'S MAGNIFICENT WARDROBE

Thrill follows thrill
as each chapter of

"WHO'S GUILTY?"

comes to a climax.

FOURTEEN POWERFUL STORIES BY MRS. WILSON WOODROW HAVE BEEN PUT INTO FOURTEEN ULTRA-DRAMATIC PHOTO-NOVELS, BASED UPON SOCIAL ERRORS IN MODERN SOCIETY, THAT WILL HOLD YOU FROM START TO FINISH.

Featuring the Cinema Stars

ANNA NILSSON AND TOM MOORE

The first two episodes

"PUPPETS OF FATE" and "THE TIGHT REIN"

will be presented on MONDAY, APRIL 16TH, at the

APOLLO THEATRE

"I approve 'of Woh's Guilty?' because it makes people think"

So says the Rev. D. J. Bradley, of Highland Avenue Congregational Church, Cleveland, O. Dr. Bradley took these stories as the topic for a sermon.

14 Splendid Two-Part Photo Novels 14
EACH COMPLETE IN ITSELF.

BERLIN HAS HER CASSIE CHADWICK

Frau Kupfer Gathered $750,000 From 'Investors' Much As '520 Per Cent' Miller Did

GAVE SUMPTUOUS FEASTS

Beautiful Daughter Put Check On Embarrassing Requests For Information

Berlin, February 13.—Germany has its Cassie Chadwick, its Mme. Humbert case. The latest rival to these women of international notoriety is Frau Meta Kupfer, an attractive widow of forty-one. Some incidents of her operations have been published, but the full story is now available. With a capital consisting of good looks, nerve, an attractive daughter, lavish hospitality in these lean war times, and keen insight into the gullibility and selfishness of mankind, she had harvested $750,000 up to the time of her arrest and confession.

Her scheme was the old one—based on "520 per cent Miller." She has been paying 12 per cent a month interest on money "invested" with her in the belief that it was going into a wholesale food business, and with the knowledge that the enormous profits must come from illegal methods, and at the expense of an overcharged public.

Therefore, Germany, finally awake to the swindle, is inclined to have more sympathy for Frau Kupfer, now languishing in jail, than for her "investors," who are said to include wealthy men with well known names, officers among them, all doing their best to keep out of the limelight.

Started to Trade in Food

Frau Kupfer began her operations on a modest and apparently legitimate scale when, a year and a half ago, she moved to Berlin and began to trade in foodstuffs, then almost unrestricted. But the money did not come in nearly as fast as the opportunities to get money from investors who wanted to make big profits quickly.

So she began to forge bills of lading and the few necessary official looking seals and stamps, opened a more pretentious office, launched the "business" in her daughter's name—since she had been adjudged bankrupt and was not entitled to conduct business in her own name—and sat down to wait for the money. To would-be investors she represented that her storage warehouses for food were in a city some 100 miles from Berlin, and so charmingly did she tell the story that no one thought to verify it until recently.

As money poured in, Frau Kupfer had to increase the number of her bank accounts until six large banks gladly accepted her deposits. Gradually her ways of life changed. She rented a pretty though modest apartment in the west end of Berlin, where she entertained favored investors. The daughter was a powerful aid, for her great beauty put a quietus on embarrassing questions and all uncomfortable requests for details.

Lavish Hospitality

Somehow, Frau Kupfer managed to get a not inconsiderable portion of the food which was supposed to make up her business, for she nightly gave banquets, at which nothing was lacking. The rest of Berlin might sigh for butter or stand in line for potatoes, but she always had more than enough. The entertainments were never so noisy as to arouse the neighborhood, but they often lasted until 6 in the morning. Yet she always was at her office by 9, fresh and ready for anything, whether it be new investments, demands for the return of old ones, or payment of monthly "interest." She kept no books, stowing away in her head all her financial transactions, except receipts for payments. These have revealed the identity of her financial supports.

The peace found her with her daughter and one man, an investor-admirer. On the heels of the police came creditors who wanted their money back. With a nerve worthy of a better cause, she made an appointment with the creditors for the same afternoon at Berlin's largest bank, then turned and walked out with the plain clothes men whose identity the creditors had not discovered.

The police investigation revealed that Frau Kupfer had taken in between two and a half and three million marks, most of it recently; that her daughter, nominally the head of the company, probably knew little about the whole matter; that many creditors had drawn out all they had put in and much more by way of interest, but at the expense of others who had poured thousands into Frau Kupfer's lap; that of the money taken in she had spent on entertainments, for her living expenses and those of her daughter, including luxurious clothes and for "interest" on investments, all but about 800,000 marks ($200,000) of what she had taken in.

Did Not Call for War Bonds

She had purchased a villa; she had, oddly enough, founded a genuine business in a central German city; she had even invested in German war loans—and forgotten about it and failed to call for the bonds. The two and a half to three million marks represented only the net loss of her "clients," for her gross income has been vastly greater, and has dwindled to three millions because of repayments of investments.

Her arrest has been the local sensation of the month, and her former office and home have been visited by large and excited crowds. But public indignation is directed at her dupes rather than at her.

STRANGLER WROTE HE WAS GERMAN SPY

Haissman Sent Letter to Lieutenant After Stealing Coast Guard Cutter's Code Books

New York, February 16.—For several hours yesterday a German who has called himself Herbert Sauer, William Haussman and Walter Berry, stood before Judge Wadhams in General Sessions and stolidly refused to tell the name of persons referred to as "the German group" who, he said, had been directing his activities in his country.

He admitted having enlisted as cabin boy on the New York coast guard cutter Apache in January, 1916, having stolen the ship's code and several valuable maps and charts of the waters adjacent to Alaska and deserting in the following April. He also acknowledged as his, another code found in his possession, but refused to tell from whom he received it or for what purpose it was to be used.

Count Named as His Father

A passport indicated he had come to this country in April, 1914, from Belgium under the names of William Haussman. In his possession at the time of his arrest for killing Mrs. Caroline Tiarks, at No. 515 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street last August, was found a card on which was written:

"In case of my death notify my father, Count Otto v. Berry u Berstford Wahlrabe, Castle Harkenstein, at Linden, Sahlhausen Ruhr, Germany."

Soon after coming to this country he was employed for a time by Mrs. Tiarks. After his brief term of service on the Apache he went back to her home. Physicians said she had been suffocated by placing a hand over her mouth. Haussman took from her a gold watch and a small sum of money. Yesterday he pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree.

Called Himself Spy in Letter

With the codes and maps were found in his room at No. 300 East Eighty-sixth Street a letter addressed to Lieut. Alexander, U.S.S. Apache, dated on the day he deserted, and reading as follows:

"Dear Sir: Since I know that the United States Secret Service is again on my track, I find it a necessity to leave the ship on account of self preservation. I hope you will understand why I become a German spy. What I do, do I for my Fatherland and nothing else, and I think every man in the world would do as I do if the circumstances compel him to serve his country.

"WALTER BERRY."

After having read this letter, Judge Wadhams asked:

"Were you a German spy?"

"I wasn't," was the reply.

Doesn't Want to Injure Others

He said, however, it was true he had been directed by certain Germans. Asked to tell who they were, he said:

"I'd rather not answer. I don't like to see other people injured, though I have to go to jail myself."

Asked why he had written the letter to Lieut. Alexander, he said:

"I had nothing else to do."

There was produced in court a letter purporting to have been signed by Eugene Phelan, Superior of the St. Mary's School of the Holy Ghost Fathers at Darien, Conn., stating that Walter v. Berry u Berstford Wahlrabe had been employed at the institution seven months and that he had an exemplary record. Bearing the same signature was another paper making similar statements with regard to William Haussman.

After questioning the youth for several hours Assistant District Attorney Minton announced his conviction the man was a spy. Judge Wadhams sentenced him to not less than eight years and two months and not more than sixteen years and four months in prison. Haussman gave his age as twenty-one years.

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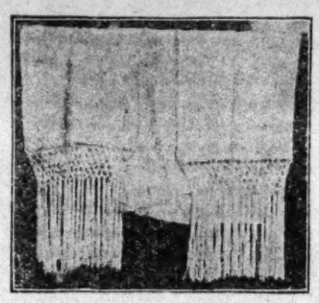

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The War To End This Year

PEACE with victory will be attained this year, says Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, who tells us that he is now in a position to break through the German line on the Western front at any point and at any time that he may choose. This optimistic estimate of the difficulties that lie before him was made by the Field-Marshal for the benefit of a group of French journalists who were received at the British Headquarters in France. Sir Douglas Haig said, however, that railroads and artillery were still needed before the final "push" came:

"Our two most serious preoccupations at present are railway and artillery. We have had to construct within the last few months in the rear of our lines over 350 kilometers of railway lines, and recently I sent for the managers of the greatest railway companies in England. I showed them on the spot what had been done and what remains to be done. They understood the urgency and extent of the task.

"As regards munitions, we have realised the maximum. At this moment we can supply our allies in excess of their needs. We must, however, have more artillery, especially heavy artillery. The point is not merely to be equal to the enemy, but to overwhelm him with the whole of our strength."

When the British leader was asked if he would begin an offensive shortly, he replied:

"Who will commence it, the French, the Germans, or ourselves, that matters little. If the enemy commences either in the north or south in salients which appear to him favorable or on the former fields of battle, we are ready to receive him, and his effort will cost him dear. We have armies trained and fully equipped, so that at no moment will there be a possibility even in the rear that he can be able to reentrench himself.

"You ask me whether we shall break the German front. Most certainly we shall, and severely and at many points. The Germans, to defend themselves behind their front, have a very powerful network of railways. The first attacks of the general offensive may find themselves defeated at some points. But we shall strike with full force until we achieve the total destruction of the German Army."

Peace may not come signed, sealed, and delivered before January 1, 1918, says the Field-Marshall, but peace, in the sense of victory gained, will certainly be attained in 1917. As he phrases it:

"The year will be decisive in the sense that one will see take place on the battle-fields the decision of the war, that is to say, the event after which Germany will be shown to be beaten militarily. It may be that the year of decision is also the year of peace. We all desire and shall do everything in our power to bring about the desired result. Peace can only come with absolute victory, which will be attained by the force of our arms."

The Field-Marshal is not alone in this opinion, for, according to the Moscow Russkoye Slovo, General Brussiloff, addressing his staff officers, remarked:

"Information at my disposal and my personal conviction warrant me in saying that I am certain—just as certain as that I am standing before you—that during the coming year the enemy will be finally and completely routed."

That Germany is equally confident that the end will come this year—also in victory—is evident from the German press, which expect an early Franco-British attack in the West. The Berliner Tageblatt, in discussing prospects, says:

"All German intentions are veiled in impenetrable silence. All the greater is the noise made by the enemy about tactical moves as the prelude to overwhelming strategical ideas. Only one thing is sure—that the whole German front, strong, menacingly armed, and bitterly determined for the final fight, believes in great events in the spring.

"It appears that of our two enemies the Englishman has the toughest will for the fight. Most of the French remain faithful believers in the idea of victory, and will pursue the combined plans under the banner of their hopes. Over there, as over here, there are the same tense expectation and yearning for the end of this terrible time. The English, in so far as they are new-comers in this theater of war, seem to approach the matter somewhat more coldly. They have been well worked up by their Government and their Press, so that even some of the front-line troops seem not to have been affected at all by the German offer of peace."

Far greater efforts than ever before, thinks the Frankfurter Zeitung, will be put forth by the Entente in the spring, and the Central Powers will continue "to go on fighting in a theoretical defensive, which, however, can, of course, find its strategical expression in a practical offensive." The Frankfurter Zeitung continues:

"The question where we, and where the enemy, will take the offensive is stirring all minds in these weeks of preparation, and as a natural psychological consequence rumor is again in a state of activity. For the daily press to make complicated calculations about this question is unfruitful, because the necessary foundations for its solution are lacking. And what the enemy press write about it must also—with a difference of only more or less—be based upon speculation:

"The taking over of parts of the Ffench front on the Somme by the English Army, which is some two million strong, permits the inference that French forces are to be released. These released forces, strengthened by new formations, will presumably take the offensive between the English right wing and the Swiss frontier. But the decision as to where this offensive will militarily be most appropriate we leave to the French General Staff. This French offensive is being prepared by reconnaissances, which in some cases are of quite a vigorous kind, and by 'retaining' feelers along our front, while we, for the matter of that, proceed in exactly the same way."

Frederick Courteney Selous ◎ By Theodore Roosevelt

LAST December, just before reaching the age of sixty-five years, Selous, the great hunter-naturalist and explorer, was killed in action against the Germans in East Africa. In the brief press despatches it is stated that he was shot and mortally wounded, but continued to urge forward his men until he was hit a second time and killed. It was a fit and gallant end to a gallant and useful life. In John Guille Millais's delightful "Breath from the Veldt" the frontispiece, by Sir John E. Millais, shows the "Last Trek" of a hunter, dying beside his wagon in the wildness. The hunter in this picture is drawn from Selous. Many of us used to think that it was the death he ought to die. But the death he actually met was better still.

Selous was born on the last day of the year 1851. Before he was twenty years old he went to South Africa, and a year or two later he embarked on the career of a professional elephant hunter; a career incredibly wearing and exhausting, in which mortal risk was a daily incident. For a quarter of a century he was a leading figure among the hard-bit men who pushed ever northward the frontier of civilisation. His life was one of hazard, hardship, and daring adventure, and was as full of romantic interest and excitement as that of a viking of the tenth century. He hunted the lion and the elephant, the buffalo and the rhinoceros. He knew the extremes of fatigue in following the heavy game, and of thirst when lost in the desert wilderness. He was racked by fever. Strange and evil accidents befell him. He faced death habitually from hostile savages and from the grim quarry he hunted; again and again he escaped by a hair's breadth, thanks only to his cool head and steady hand. Far and wide he wandered through unknown lands, on foot or on horseback, his rifle never out of his grasp, only his black followers bearing him company. Sometimes his outfit was carried in a huge white-topped wagon drawn by sixteen oxen, while he rode in advance on a tough, shabby horse; sometimes he walked at the head of a line of savage burden-bearers. He camped under the stars, in the vast wastes, with the ominous cries of questing beasts rising from the darkness round about. It was a wild and dangerous life, and could have been led only by a man with a heart of steel and a frame of iron.

There were other men, Dutch and English, who led the same hard life of peril and adventure. Selous was their match in daring and endurance. But, in addition, he was a highly intelligent civilised man, with phenomenal powers of observation and of narration. There is no more foolish cant than to praise the man of action on the ground that he will not or cannot tell of his feats. Of curse loquacious boatfulness renders any human being an intolerable nuisance. But, except among the very foremost (and sometimes among these also, as witness innumerable men from Cæsar to Marco Polo and Livingstone) the men of action who can tell truthfully, and with power and charm, what they have seen and done add infinitely more to the sum of worthy achievement than do the inarticulate ones, whose deeds are often of value only to themselves. Selous when only thirty published his "Hunter's Wanderings in Africa," than which no better book of the kind has ever been written. It at once put him in the first rank of the men who can both do things worth doing and write of them books worth reading. He had the gift of seeing with extraordinary truthfulness, so that his first-hand observations—as in the case of the "species" of black rhinoceros are of prime scientific value. He also had the gift of relating in vivid detail his adventures; in speaking he was even better than in writing, for he entered with voice and gesture so thoroughly into the part that he became alternately the hunter and the lion or buffalo with which he battled.

Elephant hunting in South Africa as a profitable profession became a thing of the past. But Selous worked for various museums as a field collector of the great game; and as the pioneers began to strive northward, he broke the trail for them into Mashonaland, doing the work of the roadmaker, the bridge-builder, the leader of men through the untrodden wilderness; and he continued his hunting and exploration. His next book, "Travel and Adventure in South-east Africa," was as good as his first. He now stood at the zenith of his fame as the foremost of all hunter naturalists.

Soon after this he left South Africa and returned to live in England. But he was not really in place as a permanent dweller in civilisation. He longed overmuch for the lonely wilderness. At home he delivered lectures, rode to hounds, studied birds, and lived in a beautiful part of Sussex. Whenever he got the chance he again took up the life of a roaming hunter. He made trip after trip to Asia Minor, to East Africa, to Newfoundland and the Rockies, to the White Nile. He wrote various books about these trips. One, "African Nature Notes," is of first-class importance, being his most considerable contribution to field science—a branch of scientific work to the importance of which, in contradistinction to purely closet science, are only just beginning to awake.

The eighteen or twenty years he passed in this manner would of themselves have made a varied and satisfactory career for any ordinary man. But he was wholly satisfied with them, because he compared them with the life of his greater fame and service in the vanguard of the South African movement. Speaking of the fact that his "Nature Notes" sold only fairly well, he remarked one day, "You see, all the young men think I am dead—at any rate, they think I ought to be dead!" He read much, but only along certain lines. I was much interested, on one occasion, to find him fairly enthralled by the ballad of "Twa Corbies." He himself possessed all the best characteristics of simplicity, directness, and strength which marked the old ballads and ballad heroes.

Then the great war came, and for months he ate his heart out while trying in vain to get the front. The English did far better than we would have done. But they blundered in various ways—Ireland offers the most melancholy example. The cast-iron quality of the official mind was shown by the rigid application of certain rules which in time of stress become damaging unless made flexible. The War Office at first refused to use Selous—just as they kept another big-game hunter, Stigand, up the White Nile doing work that many an elderly sportsman could have done, instead of utilising him in the East African fighting. Selous was as hardly as an old wolf; and, for all his gentleness, as formidable to his foes. He was much stronger and more enduring than the average man of half his age. But with a wooden dullness which reminded me of some of the antics of our own political bureaucracy, the War Office refused him permission to fight and sent him out to East Africa in the transport service—his letters on some of the things that occurred in East Africa were illuminating. However, he speedily pushed his way into the fighting line, and fought so well that the home authorities grudgingly accepted the accomplished fact, and made him a lieutenant. He won his captaincy and the Distinguished Service Order before he died.

It was my good fortune to know Selous fairly well. He spent several days with me at the White House; he got me most of my outfit for my African hunt. He went to Africa on the same boat, and I came across him out there on two or three occasions. I also saw him in his attractive Sussex home, where he had a special building for his extraordinary collection of game trophies. He was exactly what the man of the open, the outdoors man of adventurous life, who is also a cultivated man, should be. He was very quiet and considerate, and without the smallest touch of the braggart or brawler; but he was utterly fearless and self-reliant and able to grapple with any emergency or danger. All men of the open took to him at once; with the Boers he was on terms of close friendship. Indeed, I think that any man of the right type would have found him sympathetic. His keenness of observation made him a delightful companion. He never drank spirits; indeed, his favorite beverage at all times was tea.

It is well for any country to produce men of such a type; and if there are enough of them the nation need fear no decadence. He led a singularly adventurous and fascinating life, with just the right alternations between the wilderness and civilisation. He helped spread the borders of his people's land. He added much to the sum of human knowledge and interest. He closed his life exactly as such a life ought to be closed, by dying in battle for his country while rendering her valiant and effective service. Who could wish a better life, or a better death, or desire to leave a more honorable heritage to his family and his nation?

Can We Foresee The Future?

TWO distinct points are to be considered before this question can be answered. First, is the future, like the past, something definite and incapable of change? I felt my house at four o'clock yesterday and turned down the street to the left. Could I, if I had wished, have waited until 4.15, or have turned to the right instead? If so, I could have nullified any prediction that might have been made. Secondly, even granting the future to be absolutely fixed and only one course of events possible, can we get at their connection with the present so clearly that we can tell what they will be?

These are no new questions. They seem simple enough, but students have never agreed on the answers, and possibly never will. In La Revue (Paris), we have opinion of Camille Flammarion, the French astronomer. Flammarion assures us that "future events can be foreseen very exactly and without possibility of contest;" but he does not say whether he means all future events, or some future events. As will be seen in one quotation below, he admits that man's will is a factor in much that occurs, so that the question reduces to that of the predictability of that will. Flammarion quotes the following passage from the great Laplace's "Essay on the Theory of Probabilities," to show that even a century ago the fixity of the course of events was maintained by philosophers. Said Laplace:

"All events, even the apparently most insignificant ones, are as solidly bound up with the great laws of nature as the revolutions of the solar system. In our ignorance of the links uniting them to the entire system of the universe, we assumed for them either final causes or the freaks of hazard, according to their regular or accidental succession. But these imaginary causes have been successively set back the farther our knowledge advanced, and disappear entirely before a sound philosophy which sees in them only the expression of our ignorance of the true causes of the actions of nature and man.

"An intelligence which, for one single instance, could be imagined to embrace the knowledge of all natural forces and of the mutual relationship of all beings comprising the universe, could sum up in one formula the movements of the largest celestial bodies and of the atoms. To this intelligence nothing could be uncertain; the future and the present would be one for it. The spirit of man, in constructing our science of astronomy, has attempted the first feeble outline of that all-embracing intelligence."

Are we not free agents, then? Only partially, Flammarion thinks. Our freedom, he asserts, is comparable to the relative freedom of a passenger on a steamer in mid-ocean; "he can read and write, smoke, and play cards at will, but he can not leave the steamer." Returning to his main subject, the author sums up his standpoint as follows:

"The future is no greater mystery than the past. At the time of the eclipse of the sun, predicted by Argo, of July 8, 1842, I was four months and eleven days old; when the eclipse of August 11, 1999, will take place I will have been dead long ago. What does it matter? Past, present, and future are one. There can be no doubt that everything that happens had to happen, from the crimes of Nero to those of William II. But who will, nevertheless, pretend that the latter, who is mainly responsible for the death of 5,000,000 human beings, has been made of the same stuff as St. Vincent de Paul? Neither one nor the other were or are automata, slaves of determinism.

"The future is determined by many circumstances, but the will of man, as far as mankind's fate is concerned, is one of, and not the least, among the determining factors. This antifatalistic doctrine of determinism is the only philosophy worthy of our position in this world and as near to truth as we feeble beings can approach. . . . . .

"Properly speaking, we do not foresee, we merely see the future. The astronomer calculates the normal orbit of a comet, but it is possible that the comet be attracted to the atmosphere of a large plant. If the astronomer has not taken into account this possible perturbation, his prediction will, of course, be wrong."

Second Thoughts

The freedom of the seas will now be enjoyed by icebergs and fish.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

You might think Constantine and Carranza had studied temporizing in the same school.—*New York Evening Sun.*

It may be written in history that Germany was submarined by her own U-boats.—*New York World.*

Wonder if the Kaiser is planning to eat his next Christmas dinner in Boston or New York?—*Boston Transcript.*

A Real 'Honor Gang'

Warden Murphy, of the Oregon State Penitentiary, recently put twenty-six members of the "honor gang" to the supreme test when he sent them forth to capture one of their fellow prisoners who had violated the privilege extended to him. Every one of the men returned, and they brought the fugitive with them. It is an encouraging condition, in the larger penal and correctional institutions everywhere in the United States, that the persons responsible for the conduct of the inmates are learning that those in their charge can, in most instances, be trusted. When the prisoners themselves learn this, their restoration will be an easy next step.

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Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

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SURE!
YOURE NOT GOING OUT OF THIS HOUSE TONIGHT-I'M NOT GOING TO TAKE MY EYES OFF YOU—I'D LIKE TO SEE YOU GET OUT-
YOU WON'T-
JIGGS-WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THE LIGHTS-ANSWER ME-WHERE ARE YOU?
I'LL RAISE YOU TEN-
I'LL CALL YOU!
GEO MCMANUS
F23

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

All Over The World

Before the days of organised effort to help prisoners, upon their release, Captain Jack Crawford was engaged in this work, and the first step which he always took with the man was to get him to sign a pledge never again to touch liquor. Captain Jack had the right idea in striking at the root of the trouble most likely to put a man back in jail.

The strong plea which is being made, in certain quarters in the United Kingdom, for women cooks in the army, will be greeted sympathetically by many different soldiers on many different campaign grounds. "The only trouble with an army cook," said an uncomplaining private in a recent letter home, "is that he can't cook." It is not to be doubted that in many cases such a comment is a true word.

The hope is cherished in many breasts that the same sensitive regard for the proprieties which impelled United States Senator William J. Stone to abstain from leading a committee that refused longer to be led by him, may influence him to resign from the chairmanship of a committee which would now prefer another presiding officer.

In passing, if there are any wireless plants along the coast of Lower California, as one might infer from a San Diego despatch, erected and maintained without the knowledge of the United States, by any nation unfriendly to the United States, for purposes intended to be injurious to the United States, it ought not to be necessary to mention it a second time, assuming, and it is assuming a great deal, that it was necessary to mention it at all.

The editor of the Cheyenne (Wyo.) Leader complains that, although Paris has for some time been promising dresses of yellow serge embroidered with silver lace, and although some of them were confidently expected to appear in the West of the United States two or three weeks ago, none has as yet reached Cheyenne. "That a yellow serge dress would be well received here," he says, "there is no doubt." This, while the thought of the rest of the country is turned to new potatoes and young onions.

Selah Merrill Clarke, who was night city editor of the New York Sun for thirty-one years, during which time, perhaps, he made out thousands of disagreeable assignments, has recently been given a complimentary dinner by his former subordinates. There are probably no people in the world more ready to forgive and more willing to forget than newspaper men. It is, indeed, only five years since Mr. Clarke ceased to be a night city editor, and yet many of his old reporters sat down with him.

No. 60 St. Martin's Lane

Few Craftsmen of any century have evoked, on behalf of their work, greater contrasts in opinion than Thomas Chippendale of St. Martin's Lane. There are those who describe him as the greatest of all English cabinetmakers, and there are others who say that his designs are overwrought, and reveal nothing of that "architectonic feeling without which there can be no true designing of furniture." The lists are ever open for discussion, but, without entering them, it may at once be said that the work of Chippendale is obviously heavier in style and more generous in the matter of ornamentation than the designs of Heppelwhite and Sheraton; but, that he was a really great cabinetmaker may be deduced from the fact that the vast majority of people, today, refer to all mahogany furniture, with any claim to antiquity, as "Chippendale."

However, it is not so much of the things he fashioned, as of the man himself that some mention would here be made, although when it comes to biography, it is surprising how little is known. And yet, from such little as there is a credible picture of Thomas II—for his father also was called Thomas—may be forned. Thomas I was a cabinetmaker and wood carver of no little repute, who made his chairs, and carved his tables, and drew his designs within sight of the famous cathedral in the midst of the old city of Worcester, "royal and faithful," on the banks of the Severn. It is probable that not a little of the work attributed to the son is the work of the father. There is, indeed, in existence a set of chairs and settees made, apparently at Worcester, at a period when Thomas II could have been no more than a child, and they are practically identical with much of the work which was turned out, years later, from the family factory in St. Martin's Lane.

Whatever should be the exact share of Thomas I in Thomas II's glory, it is hard to say, but that Thomas II early joined his father in the business, and that the two, with such relations as they had, come up to London, somewhere about the year 1727, are among the few facts in Chippendale's career that are positively known. There is, thereafter, a gap of twenty years; and when next Thomas II appears to view he is installed in a workshop of his own in Conduit Street, Long Acre. He is evidently prospering, for, as the months pass by and an ever larger number of ladies and gentlemen of "distinction and taste" alight at his door, examine his wares at much leisure, and call his skill to their aid, it comes to him that he must seek larger and more worthy premises. And so he moves round the corner into St. Martin's Lane, No. 60. Later on, as business still increases, he takes over three adjoining houses and from there, for many years afterwards, he sends out his chairs, and tables, and settees, and whatnots all over the country.

Chippendale, however, was not content with designing and making furniture; he must needs write a book about it. In the year 1754 he published his famous "The Gentleman and Cabinet Maker's Director," which, quite apart from its value to the student of furniture, adds many lines to the picture of its author, and not a few facts as to the story of his estate. Like most books of the day, it was issued by subscription, and the list of subscribers shows that Thomas had, by that time, secured a large and distinguished body of customers. Then the introduction, with its dignified, not to say bombastic, severity for certain critics—possibly one of them Isaac Ware, surveyor to the King, with his animadversions against "an unmeaning scrawl of C's inverted and looped together"—reveals the man, and helps us to see our Thomas more clearly. We see him, as the friend of persons of distinction and taste, urged to write a book because he and they have regretted that "an art capable of so much perfection and refinement should be executed with so little propriety and elegance"; impatient of criticism, and entertaining a fine contempt for the King's surveyor. The book itself was dedicated to Hugh, Earl of Northumberland, and contained 160 engraved plates drawn by Chippendale himself. A copy of it changed hands in London, the other day, for £23.

WAR VERSE, 'ALL'S WELL!'

The war note sounds all through "All's Well!" (George H. Doran Company), a new book of the verses of John Oxenham. It is the note now of grief, now of defiance, now of a faith that foresees the right end of the struggle, but never of withdrawal from the stern exigencies of the hour. Far along in the book we read:

An inconclusive peace!
A peace that would be no peace—
Naught but a treacherous truce for breeding
Of a later, greater, baser still betrayal! "No!" . . .
The spirits of our myriad valiant dead,
Who died to make peace sure and life secure,
Thunder one mighty cry of righteous indignation,
One vast, imperative, unanswerable "No!" . . .
"Not for that, not for that, did we die!"

The book is divided into two parts, "All's Well!" and "The King's Highway," and of the former is "Victory Day," a stirring anticipation.

Kiping And France

Rudyard Kipling is sorry now that he never learned sufficient French to qualify him to make a lecture tour of France in these days of war, according to a letter written by him recently to George Adam, Paris correspondent of The London Times. Mr. Adam read the letter from the famous author at a lecture on the munition plants of England. It is given in French in a recent issue of the Paris Figaro.

After congratulating Mr. Adam on having undertaken to deliver a series of lectures on England's war-time effort, Kipling observes that neither the English nor the French are much given to talking about the serious side of their lives even in peace times and consequently have neglected to tell about the tremendous work accomplished in their munition factories. This silence, he continues, has been exploited by the enemy to the detriment of the Entente.

Kipling regrets especially not being able to lecture in French in the towns of Southern France, which, he says, he learned to love in the years before the war.

"How an incomplete or neglected education revenges itself!" he exclaims. "Had I been able to address an audience in French I assure you that I should have started intriguing a long time ago in order to be intrusted with your mission."

Kipling extols the complete harmony reigning among the Allies and the united front presented by them. England's effort, he says, is the strength of a people devoted to a sole purpose—the struggle against incarnate evil which must be destroyed.

"The entire world," he writes in conclusion, "knows that it is the hour before dawn which weighs most heavily on those who have spent the night in suffering. But dawn is no less inevitable than our victory."

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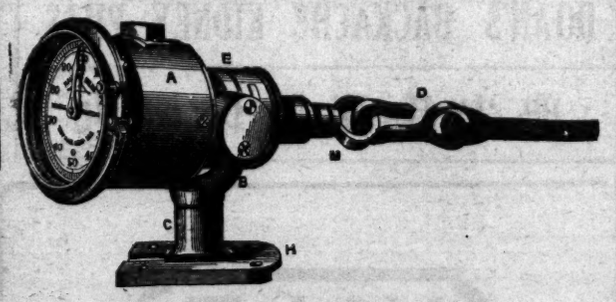

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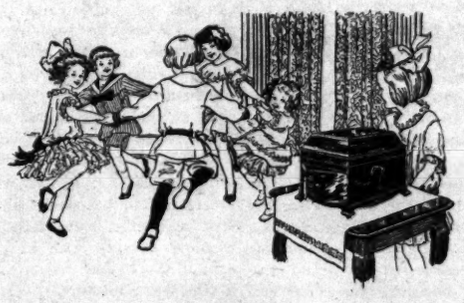

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DECLARES GERMAN WIRELESS STEERED LUSITANIA TO FATE

Decoy Radiogram Written in U. S. and Sent to Steamer From Sayville Lured Her to Submarine, Says John P. Jones

'AMERICA ENTANGLED' BOOK JUST OUT, TELLS THE STORY

Author a Newspaper Man In Confidence of Secret Agents With Access to Much Unpublished Material

New York, March 5.—It was a decoy wireless message written right here in New York City by German secret agents and despatched from the radio station at Sayville, L. I., by one of their trusted operators which caused the destruction of the Lusitania on May 7, 1915, according to a detailed declaration made by John Price Jones in a volume entitled "America Entangled," which will be put on the market today.

There have been many rumors ever since the tragedy of false directions having reached Capt. Turner of the ill-fated Cunarder. There has been unlimited speculation as to why the ship was running slowly when her great speed had always been relied upon to keep her out of the U-boats' clutches.

In "America Entangled" there is given for the first time a clear, consecutive story of just what happened to the Lusitania, causing the death of 1,214 of her company. Mr. Jones, the author, is a reporter on the New York Sun, who has enjoyed the confidence of the secret agents of both the United States and Great Britain and has had access to much material never before made public. His book purports to be an exposure of the workings of the German spies and plotters in this country. His story of the sinking of the Lusitania briefly is as follows:

Says Spies Travelled on Her

During months before the fatal voyage German spies were aboard the Lusitania on her every crossing, studying her routes, her speed, the manner in which she was operated—seeking a means to destroy her. Berlin had ordered that she be put down to lower England's naval prestige and to strike terror into the hearts of neutrals and make them keep off Allied ships.

One spy tried the plan of sending a wireless message of greeting to a friend in England, an innocent-looking message which would give the ship's positions in code and which would be picked up by a U-boat commander. This plan nearly succeeded The vessel did run near a submarine, but dodged its torpedoes and outraced it to safety.

The Germans then realised that the Lusitania's speed would enable her to shake off or dodge any submarine, and so they decided upon the plan of forcing her to go to a certain point where U-boats would be stationed in waiting for her.

As Mr. Jones writes:

"The agents in America put their heads together in a room in the German Club, New York . . . and in their secret conferences worked their way around obstacles and put their scheme in operation."

They learned through their spies, the author asserts, that Capt. Turner, on approaching the English coast, always sent a radiogram to the British Admiralty asking for instructions as to his course and convey. He always received an answer in code, telling him in what direction to steer and what escort would meet him.

Had Admiralty Code

The German agents here, knowing those things, decided upon a plan of picking up Turner's message through the Sayville station and sending him immediately a reply which would direct him to the very spot where—they would arrange—U-boats would be waiting for him.

It was necessary of course to know the British Admiralty code in order to make this message appear genuine. But the author asserts the Germans already had that code since the beginning of the war, as, indeed, they had the American State Department and Army and Navy code books. The writer says:

"Berlin chose the deep sea graves for more than 100 Americans. Berlin assigned two submarines to a point ten miles south by west off Old Head of Kinsale, near the entrance of St. George's Channel. Berlin chose the commanders of the U-boats for the most damnable sea crime of history.

"There is a rumor among U-boat men in Europe that the man for the crime was sent from Kiel with sealed orders not to be opened until at the spot chosen. With him went a 'shadow' charged with a death warrant if the U-boat commander balked at the last moment."

The narrative then tells of the advertisements printed in this city and the private warnings received by intending passengers, telling them to keep off the Lusitania.

After the ship left this port, the submarines took their position. By wireless to Sayville, Berlin informed the German plotters here just what that position was. They prepared the bogus orders, purporting to come from the British Admiralty. These were to the effect that Capt. Turner should proceed to a point ten miles south by west of Old Head of Kinsale, then run into St. George's Channel and make the bar at Liverpool at midnight.

The Death Message Sent

As the time approached when the Lusitania was expected to near the danger zone, Mr. Jones asserts, a specially trained operator was on constant duty at Sayville, waiting to pick up the message that Capt. Turner should send. Presently it came to the listening ears. There was a brief interval, and then from Sayville crackled out the treacherous reply directing the ship to her doom.

"The British Admiralty also received Turner's wireless message—just as the Sayville operator had snatched it from the air—and despatched an answer," the narrative continues. "The order from the head of the Admiralty directed the English Captain to proceed to a point seventy or eighty miles south of Old Head of Kinsale, and there meet his convoy, which would guard him on the way to port. But Capt. Turner never got that message, and the British convoy waited in vain for the Lusitania to appear on the horizon. . . . The proud, swift liner steered straight between two submarines lying in wait.

"At the official inquiry the Captain produced the orders he had received directing him to proceed southwest of Old Head of Kinsale. The British Admiralty produced its message which had directed him to go by an utterly different course. It produced also orders which had been issued to the convoy to meet the Lusitania. The orders did not jibe. They showed treachery and further investigation pointed to Sayville."

Says Government Discovered It

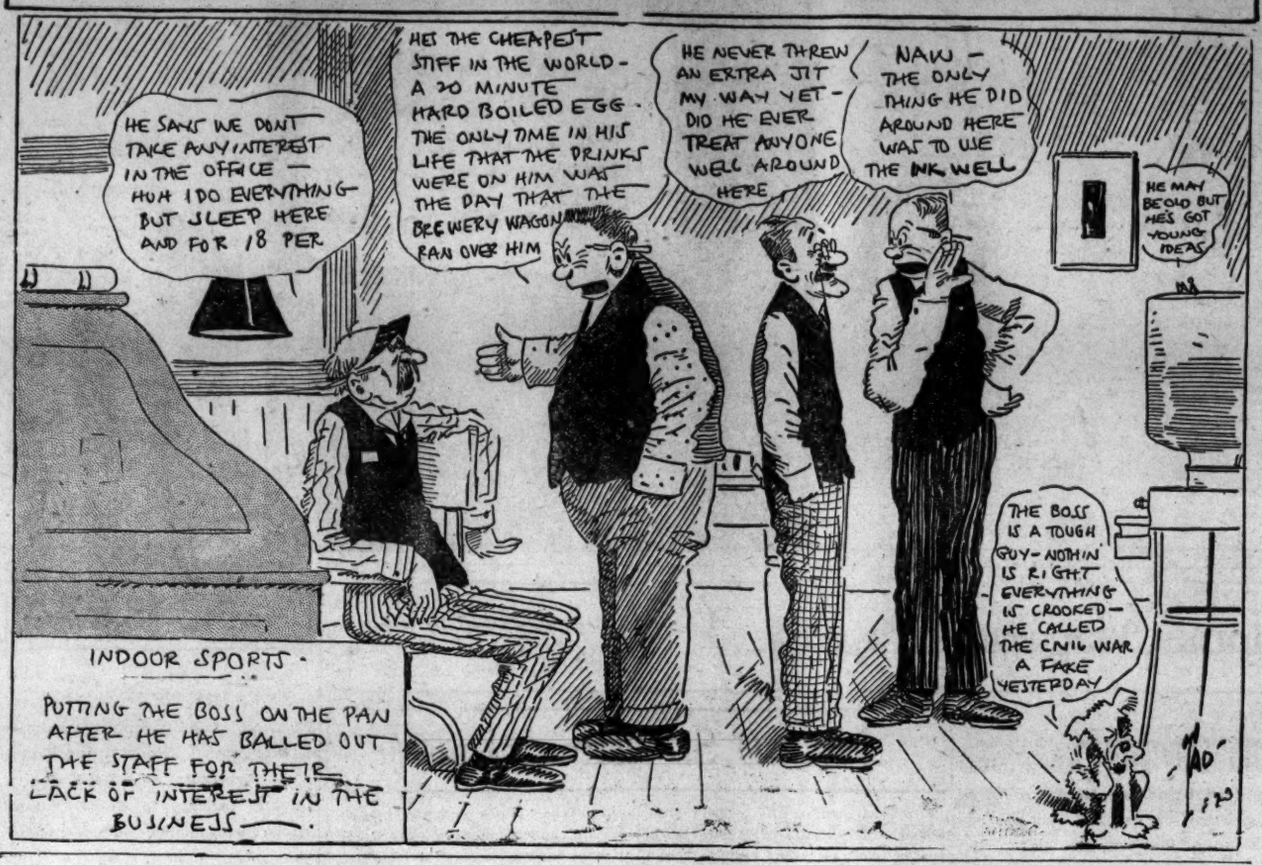
Mr. Jones declares that United States authorities, in a subsequent investigation of the Sayville station and the German officers employed there, discovered that it was from Sayville the fatal decoy message was sent forward. And the same authorities, he asserts, found that the plot had been developed in America.

How the fake message was received and the genuine Admiralty message was not received, he says, has never been publicly explained.

"It is charged," he writes, "that a man on the Lusitania was deceived or duped."

"America Entangled" contains many interesting and authenticated stories of the Teutonic activities in this city and country, together with historics and character studies of the archplotters. It has an introduction by Roger B. Wood, former United States Assistant District Attorney, and a prefatory letter from Col. Roosevelt.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad


HE SAYS WE DONT TAKE ANY INTEREST IN THE OFFICE — HUH I DO EVERYTHING BUT SLEEP HERE AND FOR 18 PER
HE'S THE CHEAPEST STIFF IN THE WORLD - A 20 MINUTE HARD BOILED EGG - THE ONLY TIME IN HIS LIFE THAT THE DRINKS WERE ON HIM WAS THE DAY THAT THE BREWERY WAGON RAN OVER HIM
HE NEVER THREW AN EXTRA JIT MY WAY YET - DID HE EVER TREAT ANYONE WELL AROUND HERE
NAW — THE ONLY THING HE DID AROUND HERE WAS TO USE THE INK WELL
HE MAY BE OLD BUT HE'S GOT YOUNG IDEAS
THE BOSS IS A TOUGH GUY - NOTHIN IS RIGHT EVERYTHING IS CROOKED — HE CALLED THE CIVIL WAR A FAKE YESTERDAY
INDOOR SPORTS. PUTTING THE BOSS ON THE PAN AFTER HE HAS BALLED OUT THE STAFF FOR THEIR LACK OF INTEREST IN THE BUSINESS —.

Even Short Skirts Make Trade Boom

Ankle Watches and Vanity Bands Tide Jewellers Through Depression of War

Denver, February 28.—For the jeweller, one prospect of prosperity relieves the gloom of soaring prices, scarcity of material, delay in shipments and all the ills that beset the war-harried lapidary. In brief, if skirts will stay short, it may make up for the shortage in precious stones, according to the announcement at the ninth annual convention of the Colorado Jewellers' Association, in session here.

"The shorter the skirt the better for us," said one of the members.

And why? "Because," replied Fred Hyman of Denver, "the sale of ankle watches has been increased from 50 to 75 per cent since skirts went up."

But this is not all. There is another article of jewelry affected by brief dress. It is known as the vanity band. It is apt to include a purse, a powder box, a mirror and perhaps a cigarette case and a match safe. It is worn—well, where little boys with long stockings wear garters.

"Many of them worn?"

"If the skirts get a little shorter," said one of the jewellers, "you will be surprised to discover how many of them we sell."

Thinks 'Underlings' More Costly

Kansas City, February 28.—President C. H. Keyes of the Skidmore School of Arts, Saratoga Springs N. Y., who is attending the N. E. A. conference here, says that modest gowning too often covers an expensive array of "underlings."

"I don't think that women need such rigid observation of economy in what is visible in their dress as they do in what they wear underneath," is his opinion. "I speak as a husband and the father of two married daughters, and I ought to know what it costs to outfit a woman."

"WHY AM I ILL?" AND WHAT IS THE CAUSE?

HOW TO TELL.—Does every cold affect your back, and cause a feeling of chilliness, followed by disturbance of the kidney action? Does the use of spirits or tea or beer excite the kidneys? Are you easily worried and annoyed over trifles? Are the feet and hands cold? Circulation bad? Do the feet and legs swell? Is there a puffiness under the eyes? Do you have rheumatism, poor eyesight, headaches and backaches? Is there gravel, or any unnatural action of the kidneys?

If you have any of the above symptoms, your kidneys are either weak or diseased, and these symptoms are warning of more serious trouble to follow—Bright's Disease or Diabetes

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GERMANY PUZZLED BY WILSON'S WAY OF TREATING ISSUE

Wonders Whether He Is Trying To Sow Discord Among The Central Powers or Hesitates To Break With Them All

NOTE TO AUSTRIA TAKEN TO HAVE TWO MEANINGS

Vienna's Answer Was Expected To Settle the Question In Favor of Unlimited Ruthless Submarine Warfare

By Cyril Brown

Berlin, Feb. 22.—The center of diplomatic interest, which has shifted to Vienna, should remain there until Austria's answer to President Wilson's note is completed. It is realised, however, that this is only a diplomatic side show, and it is felt that should America break with Austria it would make little material difference in the general situation.

To Germans the Wilson policy in this direction is of the utmost ambiguity. Some political specialists are inclined to see behind the negotiations with Austria a desire not to make the break with the Central Powers irreparable—to keep open at least the back door of relations with Germany. Others scent an American maneuver to sow discord over the submarine question between the two Central Powers and possibly an attempt to pry Austria loose from Germany.

Accordingly the note to Austria is being viewed either as a hopeful sign or, with resentment, as another manifestation of bad faith toward Germany. It is argued here that Austria, like Germany, has broken no promise or pledge to America, but that the Dual Monarchy has always reserved freedom of action in case a new situation should arise.

Austria's Rare Chance

Attention is called to the fact that in its last note Austria intimated that she had only postponed full discussion of most of the points of international law involved in the submarine issue until some more favorable time. It is suggested that the psychological moment for a full exposition of the Central Powers' side of the case has now come and that Austria will not miss this rare opportunity of writing an independent note.

According to the latest Vienna reports the Ballplatz (Austro-Hungarian Government headquarters) has no delusion regarding the fact that Austro-American relations are near the breaking point, and that the present interchange of notes can easily result in the situation now existing between Germany and America. But although Vienna realises that such a break might easily lead to war, the press and public there are reported to be not taking the crisis unduly to heart, notwithstanding Austria has no wish to precipitate a conflict.

Finally, although Vienna is not unfriendly, a warning note is sounded in Budapest, where the hope has not been given up that good relations may still be maintained between America and the Dual Monarchy—though not, of course, at the price of impairing the effectiveness of the unlimited submarine war.

Berlin is Serene

All is quiet along the Wilhelmstrasse (German Government headquarters). No flurry or surface ripple mars either the official or the public calm that characterises the present strange situation, which may continue weeks with no material change, so far as any one here can tell.

Outwardly there is no sign of anxiety, nervousness, excitement, enthusiasm or apparently any other emotion, and seemingly no undue interest in what President Wilson or what America may or may not do. This is due not so much to apathy as rather to the realisation that, Germany being irrevocably committed to unlimited submarine war, no possible transatlantic eventuality can make a particle of difference here.

The situation is still uncleared, and it is expected to remain nebulous until some test case at sea arises. But on the whole the present status is not regarded by Germans, official or otherwise, as unsatisfactory. Each day that passes with nothing happening is interpreted, somewhat optimistically, as slightly diminishng the probabilities of hostile conflict—a view which is reflected by the strength of the Berlin Bourse.

It is further felt here that much conflict material has been safely cleared out of the way, and that the only real political dynamite still afloat is in the sea barrier zones.

The Yarrowdale case is hopefully believed to have been eliminated as a cause of controversy. It is understood that the Yarrowdale Americans have been released, and that they will be free to leave the country.

Consuls' 'Strategic Retreat'

The Foreign Ministry further advised me yesterday morning that the strategic retreat of the American Consuls from Germany is taking place without untoward incident. Nearly all of them, according to the Foreign Ministry, are gone. Seven members of the American Consulate in Berlin left on Mr. Gerard's train. To others in Germany it has been suggested in answer to their inquiries, that the best route is by way of Munich and Lindau. Practically all accepted the suggestion and left by special train last Tuesday.

A few American Consuls still remain in Germany because they have been transferred to posts in Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey. They will have no difficulty, it is said, in getting away as soon as their papers are in order.

Consul General Harris at Frankfort has been attacked by pneumonia, but is reported to be better and should be leaving soon. Another Consul wanted to get married before leaving and the authorities granted his wish.

It is again officially denied that an embargo has been placed on American citizens. In the last few days several have obtained the coveted police permits for a ride to neutral soil.

Police Search Is Thorough

The police investigate every application with painstaking thoroughness, especially as to whether the applicant's debts are all paid and whether any suspicion of espionage clings to him, these little formalities requiring anywhere from ten days to six weeks. Americans who want to stand from under are accordingly getting their applications in early. In official quarters no possible conflict stuff is therefore seen in the repeatedly denied practice of detaining American citizens in Germany.

Germans accordingly are by no means dissatisfied with the present situation, even though it may seem too good to last. The political people are gratified that the small neutrals prefer the policy of watchful waiting to following President Wilson's example; the naval people are intensely gratified at the continued success of unlimited submarine war; the military people have certain very special reasons for being gratified; while the general public is perfectly satisfied with the present situation, since the prospective picture of England beginning to feel the pinch of shortage helps to alleviate the German stomach troubles, which, incidentally, show a slight improvement; so that on the whole German public opinion is today in a state of stable equilibrium. If there is no elation, there is no depression.

The rapidly decreasing interest in America's attitude and possible action has reached its lowest ebb since the break, and the food question is again regaining its normal first-line importance, with the actual results of the unlimited submarine war (about which little information is available, however), a close second in popular interest.

Calmly Waiting for Test Case

What everybody, of course, is unemotionally waiting for is the first practical test when an American ship swims within the range of a German submarine's torpedo tube. It is realised that such a case would contribute toward clearing the present situation between peace and war, and the moral certainty that such a case is bound to arise in the not-distant future is faced here without flinching.

Meanwhile, every effort continues to be made by publicists to manipulate the bogey of unlimited submarine war, with insistent emphasis on its absolutely irrevocable and unlimited character, the idea being to scare off neutral and American shipping from attempting to run the submarine blockade, thus diminishing possible causes of conflict.

The suspicion that there may be a reasonable amount of bluff behind all this and that the orders to submarine commanders allow of liberal interpretation and even humane execution, is said in official quarters to be absolutely without warrant. The German people too are reassured that unlimited submarine war is on in full swing, and that no favor will be shown.

Ruthlessness Tempered With Pity

Yet even some German minds have been troubled by the thought that unlimited submarine war is not being waged quite so ruthlessly as it looks on paper, which at first glance would seem to be borne out by the narrative telegraphed from Copenhagen of Capt. Jacobsen of the Norwegian four-masted schooner Thor II., which was sunk on the 4th, the rescued crew, twenty-eight strong, being towed fifty miles by the submarine and safely landed on the Irish coast, while the Captain, his wife and six-year-old daughter were taken into the submarine, treated with the utmost courtesy and landed at Heligoland, to be sent home via Wilhelmshaven.

But this pretty case, it is said, is not to be considered a precedent, nor need similar treatment be expected by neutrals or Americans who may voyage into the forbidden zones.

'Ruthless British Blockade'

Headlined "Ruthless Sharpening of the British Blockade," the Berlin papers this afternoon feature the official British promulgations regarding neutral shipping. As viewed here it is the most important news item of the day—the last straw on the neutral camel's back.

Capt. Persius, the Tageblatt's naval critic, sees in it a "confession of the sore straits in which England finds itself today."

"With this new measure England drops the last remains of her regard for the rights of neutrals," says the Cologne Gazette. "This is a deed of desperation, which shows more clearly than anything else what effect our blockade is already exercising. We are curious to know what answer America will give. If she allows her sea route to be dictated in this way by England, she will allow greater infringement on her sovereignty than she declares is made on it by Germany."

HOW TEUTONS HARASSED AMERICAN NAVAL MAN

Arrests, Detentions, Searches Mark Trip from Turkey To Denmark

Copenhagen, February 15.—Warrant Officer Hardy of the American gunboat Scorpion, station ship at Constantinople, arrived here last night from Constantinople after an experience of arrests, detentions and trials covering the period since the announcement of unrestricted submarine warfare. Hardy left Constantinople January 30, and, as he was wearing a uniform, was the object of suspicion from the outset.

He was taken from the train at Sofia, Budapest and Vienna, but was permitted to proceed after short delays. When he fell into the hands of the German authorities at Dresden, however, he was detained in a military prison for three days. Thence he was forwarded to Secret Service headquarters at Berlin.

After an investigation he was permitted to proceed to Warnemunde, where he was again detained before being put on board the ferry for Denmark. The Germans apparently feared he might be carrying information, for he was subjected to the full course of acid washings and other scientific methods of detecting communications written in sympathetic ink.

Hardy is the only exception, so far as is known here, to the German rule for the detention of Americans. Aside from those on the train which caried members of the staff of the American Embassy at Berlin, no Americans are known to have crossed the Danish frontier since last Saturday.

PRESIDENT LAUGHS AS SENATOR GIBES PEACE PROPAGANDA

Pomerene in Address Asks What George Washington Would Do Were American Ships Being Sunk Without Warning

Washington, February 22.—Senator Pomerene, in the presence of President Wilson and his Cabinet, rebuked the Pacificists at a joint celebration of Washington's Birthday by the Daughters of the American Revolution and Sons of the American Revolution in Memorial Continental Hall.

The speech aroused the audience to great enthusiasm. The President joined in the laughter provoked by some of the Senator's remarks toward the close of it.

"If it were an offense against the rights of our people for a British or French cruiser to seize our merchantmen in the days of Washington and Adams," said Mr. Pomerene, "it must be more repugnant to our American ideals to have our commerce forbidden certain sections of the seas; to have them declared war zones, to threaten to sink, and to sink our vessels without warning and without caring for crew or passengers.

What Would Washington Do?

"If George Washington believed that he should come forth from his retirement in his old days to take command of our armies in order to defend the rights of Americans upon the high seas in 1797 and 1798, what would he do now when all the world is aflame, when Christian civilisation is in arms, when the rights of neutrals are ignored and trampled upon, when Americans are guilty of no offense save the exercise of their privileges upon the high seas, would he forbid our Americans to follow their pursuits at sea?

"Would he not have felt justified, as President Wilson did, in tendering his good offices to bring peace to humanity—aye, even in suggesting the League of Peace to reduce to a minimum the causes of war? Would he leave our shores in a state of defenselessness?

"I am glad that in this world cataclysm our Chief Executive has been very patient, particularly when dealing with situations that affect property only. All such losses can be compensated by damages, but when any power, no matter how great or small, in violation of every right upon the high seas, permits its submarines to sink a Lusitania or a Sussex without giving any warning and without providing for the seafety of passengers and crew, I am glad to know that the American Nation, speaking through a great American President, said to them: 'You shall be held to strict accountability for your acts.'

"It is a subject of congratulation, when the notice was given that the German Government would resume its campaign of frightfulness by its submarines not only against its enemies but neutrals as well, the President severed diplomatic relations with Germany, handed the German Ambassador his passports and recalled our own Ambassador from Berlin. A decent regard for our national honor would not permit us to do less.

Nation Behind President

"All Americans with American blood in their veins, and inspired by American ideals are supporting and will support the President of the United States in his efforts thus made to defend our national honor and our national traditions.

"The American people under Wilson, like the American people under Washington, are as peacefully disposed as the warring nations across the water will permit them to be, but in the defense of their rights, as warlike as these nations may compel them to be."

Two Storey Fall Didn't Stop This Family Row

Hammond, Ind., February 15.—While scolding her husband, who said she had not served his supper promptly, Mrs. Kate Simowski of East Chicago fell backward out of a two-storey window to the frozen ground.

Neighbors telephoned the police that Andy Simowski had killed his wife, but Kate lay on the ground until she recovered her breath, when she chased Andy upstairs and resumed the bawling out where it had been interrupted.

When police came she ordered them away and said she could attend to her husband herself.

AWARDS CONTRACT FOR 14,200 SHELLS

Daniels Saves $447,000—Americans Cut Price Because Of British Firm's Bid

Washington, February 19.—Secretary Daniels today awarded contracts for 14,200 14-inch shells at a flat rate of $500 each. The Midvale and Crucible Companies each will make 5,000 and the Washington Steel Ordnance Company will make the remaining 4,200 shells. The companies guarantee delivery in reduced time.

The contracts represent a net saving of $447,000 as compared to the prices paid for the last batch of 14-inch shells, Hadfields, Limited, a British corporation, offered to make the shells for $325 each, but was compelled to give up the contract because of the demands of the British Admiralty.

The Navy Department is satisfied that the American corporations cut their prices as a result of the proposal from the British firm.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shanfung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The H.O. s.s. Changon left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M .s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Dalny on Wednesday at 12 noon.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kiangping (chartered, left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on April 10.

The C.M. s.s. Anping left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Feiching left Newchwang for Chefoo and Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Irene left Amoy for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Haean left Foochow for Shanghai on Thursday noon.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi will leave Wenchow for Shanghai on April 10.

Passengers Arrived

Per I.-C. s.s. Kutwo from Hankow:—Mr. A. M. Guttery, Mr. and Mrs. Herensperger, Mr. and Mrs. Upword, and Mr. F. J. Mitchell.

Per C.N. s.s. Sunning from Hongkong:—Mrs. Ingram, and Mr. Innes.

Per C.N. s.s. Shengking from Tientsin:—Mr. and Mrs. Kracutber, and Mr. McKay.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinfung from Newchwang:—Mr. H. Edmond and Mr. L. Schamnisler.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan from Hankow:—Dr. Bracklo.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru from Japan:—Messrs. K. Takayanagi, T. Miura, K. Ninomiya, T. E. Tei, Miss M. Aoike, Mrs. K. Kubota and child, Mr. C. R. Holcomb, Miss E. M. Gunner, Mr. I. Doi, Mr. S. Katow, Mr. K. Miyachi, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Stevenson, Mr. G. R. Jee and Mr. H. L. Fardel and child.

Per P.M. s.s. Colombia from San Francisco:—Mr. G. H. Abbott Mr. W. F. Barnes, Mr. C. Cavrotte, Mr. C. Giliwitz, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Goldsmith, Mr. K. Hataya, Mr. J. M. Hanley, Mr. W. B. Knapp, Miss E. Herby, Miss I. Murray, Mr. A. M. Mendelson, Mr. C. M. McWilliams, Miss N. S. Peter, Mr. A. Saphiere, Rev. and Mrs. H. Kerr Taylor, Mr. J. Taylor, Mr. Y. Tsutzums, and Mr. G. Wreschner.

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m.

NOT PEACE AT ANY PRICE

but at the cost of only 60 cents is yours if you try Pinkettes for your Constipation, Bilious attacks, "Liverishness," Sick Headaches.

PINKETTES

the little gentle-as-nature laxatives, aid digestion, clear the complexion, sweeten the breath. Of dealers, or post free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Pour LUX on the troubled waters of the wash

Myriads of delightful Lux wafers are working wonders at the wash-tub all the world over. In colour, these wafers are as cream—to the touch they are as silk. Each single Lux wafer is a tiny missionary for cleanliness and comfort. Their mission is to make cleanliness really delightful and delightfully easy to attain.

LUX FOR WOOLLENS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS AND DAINTY FABRICS.

Sold by all Chemists and Dealers

Agents:

LEVER BROTHERS (CHINA), LIMITED,
3 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

TRAVELERS CHECKS

SELF-IDENTIFYING Travelers Checks have become popular with the American public simply because they are useful. To carry your funds in the shape of Travelers Checks means two things: First, safety—because each check requires your signature to make it good. Second, convenience—for Travelers Checks are as good as gold, no matter where you travel.

The Travelers Checks of Wells Fargo and Company are known and used throughout the civilized world. They are self-identifying. Wherever you go—to London, Calcutta, or some small American town—your Wells Fargo checks will be readily accepted for full face value by hotels, transportation companies and merchants in general. Your identification is easily established.

You sign your name on the checks when you buy them. Then, when you need cash or wish to pay a bill, you sign the check again (countersign it) in the presence of the man who accepts it. Thus your signature identifies you.

Sold at Current Exchange Rates, premium $0.50 per $100.00

Wells Fargo & Co Express

WELLS FARGO & Co.,
No. 8 Kiukiang Road,
(Corner Szechuen Road)
Telephone 4341.
OWEN WILLIAMS,
General agent

DON'T FORGET

That Electric Radiators

are the very thing for keeping clothes, etc. in good condition during the damp weather of Spring and Summer.

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. No. 2660.

The qualified Optician

British Diploma

N. LAZARUS

12 Nanking Road

Opposite Robinson's

Piano Co.

YOUR PAINTING SEASON

will soon be here, and you should be planning to use materials that will best endure China's trying climatic conditions. The well-known and tested products of

THE CHARLES H. BROWN PAINT CO.

will meet your most exacting requirements in the painting and interior decorating line. We stock a full assortment of colors and qualities. Let us solve your painting problems.

SEE

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13A Canton Road Phone 918.

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Squires Bingham Company

17A NANKING ROAD

"THE STORE OF QUALITY"

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 5, 1917.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate @ 85=Tls. 1.18 @ 72.5= Mex.	$1.62
Mex. Dollars. Market rate...	72.225
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1790
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 3/6=Tls.	5.71
Exch. @ 72.5=Mex. $	7.88
Peking Bar	293
Native Interest	.04

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	36 3/4 d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5 1/2 %
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr.	27.80
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T. $	476 7/16
Consols £	

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-6 1/4
London Demand		3-6 5/16
India (nominal)	T.T.	259 1/2
Paris	T.T.	490
Paris Demand		490 1/2
New York	T.T.	83 3/4
New York Demand		83 7/8
Hongkong	T.T.	68 1/2
Japan	T.T.	61
Batavia	T.T.	206

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	3-7 1/16
London	4 m-s. Docy.	3-7 1/16
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	3-8 1/16
London	6 m-s. Docy.	3-8 1/16
Paris	4 m-s.	509
New York	4 m-s.	86 7/8

Tourists' Exchange

@ Bank's Demand Buying Rates
£10 @ Exch. 3s. 7d. = Sh. Tls. 55.81
G.$50 " " 85 = " 58.82
1 Shanghai Tael = Mex. $1.38.

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR APRIL.

Hk. Tls. 5.18 @ 3/5 1/16		£1
" 1 @ 481 1/2	=	Francs 5.36
" 1 No quotation		Marks *4.38
" 1.09 @ 82 5/8		Gold $1.00
" 1 @ 62		Yen 1.80
" 1 @ 15*		Rupees 2.90
" 1 @ 2.88		Roubles 3.21
" 1 @ 1.50		Mex. $1.50

* Nominal.

March Rubber Outputs

	lb.
Alma	32,000
Amherst	3,540
Anglo-Dutch	51,560
(Coffee, 400 piculs)	
Anglo-Java	113,700
Ayer Tawah	28,500
Bukit Toh Aaong	18,522
Batu Anam	20,084
Bute	10,946
Chempedak	9,569
Chemor United	16,944
Cheng	13,475
Consolidated	37,265
Dominion	38,041
Gula Kalumpong	105,182
Shipped to London. 79,872 lb.	
Cocoanuts 207,000 nuts.	
Rainfall 18 1/2 inches.	
Java Consolidated	57,100
Kamunting	14,614
Kapayang	9,880
Karan	8,406
Kota Bahroe	40,918
Kroewoek	26,900
Langkat	50,551
Padang	21,700
Pengkalan	11,527
Repah	7,500
Samagaga	9,320
Semambu	10,202
See Kee	8,462
Senawang	27,000
Shanghai Klebang	8,283
Shanghai-Pahang	15,700
Shanghai-Seremban	6,053
Shanghai-Sumatra	44,150
Sua Manggis	19,043
Tanah Merah	23,700
Tebong	56,000
Ulobri	4,675
Ziangbe	51,300

Piece Goods and Yarn

Messrs. Ilbert and Co., write as follows in their weekly market report:

The market remains firm: the trade however being in a more or less stockless condition, there is little or nothing of interest for comment.

In the yarn section, there has been a good demand for "spot" cargo, and clearances have been active, though forward buyers have been a little timid in making their appearance.

Grey Shirtings 8¼ lbs.—Market continues steady to firm with the following business reported:—Black and Gold Joss at Tls. 3.90, Green and Gold Joss at Tls. 3.70, Red and Gold Joss at Tls. 3.60, Lion and Globe at Tls. 3.40, and Gold Elephant at Tls. 3.10. Prices at the earlier auctions were firm but the tendency was low at the Yuen Fong sale today.

9 lbs. to 11 lbs.—We have only a small business to report in Dragon at Tls. 5.40, and Man Fish at Tls. 4.65. The auction chops practically followed the same course as the 8¼ lbs.

12 lbs. 36 inches.—Prices have been further advanced and sales are consequently few, viz.: Red Cock at Tls. 6.50 and Soldier S.S.S. at Tls. 6.00. Auctions easier.

Jeans.—A sale of Three Dragonheads, 30 yds. is returned at Tls. 3.70.

White Shirtings.—Demand is still strong and a fair business has been done at higher prices all round, sales to report being Theater at Tls 7.50, Letter at Tls. 7.35, Gold Five Bats at Tls. 7.15, Gold Nine "Tah" at Tls. 6.75, Mountain at Tls. 6.75, Nine Horses at Tls. 6.60, Flower No. 1 at Tls. 6.50, and No. 2 at Tls. 5.90, Fancy Five Bats at Tls. 6.50, Vase at Tls. 6.25, Cash at Tls. 6.10, School at Tls. 6.00, Good Luck at Tls. 5.85, and Nine Horseheads at Tls. 5.85 Auction prices were very irregular.

Bleached T-Cloths.—These are also firm and in good demand, sales being made public in Twelve Butterflies at Tls. 8.75, Three Phoenix at Tls. 6.55, Three, "Foo" at Tls. 6.52½, Four Cocks at Tls. 6.00, Gold Soldier at Tls. 5.55, and Blue Round Stag at Tls. 5.50.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—The market is in the same condition as last reported and there was a further appreciable rise in auction prices of Fast Black Cotton Lastings, while Venetians remain steady.

Cotton.—Our local staple has remained steady during the week, quotations being Tungchow Tls. 25.00 to Tls. 25.80. Four chop Tls. 24.40, Steam Ginned at Tls. 24.60 and Ordinary Shanghai at Tls. 24.20, the latter grade is now coming in heavily watered. Best Shensi Cotton has been contracted for at Tls. 27.00 to Tls. 27.80.

Reuter cables Liverpool quotations as follows:—Middling American 12.62d. Egyptian at 23.25d. and Bengal Cotton and 10.50d.

Local Yarn.—Market steady, but we hear of no sales, clearances continue satisfactory.

Indian Yarn.—Market remains quite steady but business is limited to small parcels as follows:—

No. 10s.:—25 Bales Anglo-Indian at Tls. 99.00, and 50 Bales Tricumdass at Tls. 100.00.

No. 12s.:—100 Bales Elephinstone at Tls. 100.50, 25 Bales Fazulbhoy at Tls. 103.50, 25 Bales Herald Office at Tls. 101.00, 25 Bales Moon at Tls. 99.50, 50 Bales Pabaney at Tls. 106.00, and 25 Bales Union Vithuldass at Tls. 101.50.

Japanese Yarn.—Prices remain practically unchanged with business still on a small scale, sales being made public in:—

No. 16s.:—100 Bales Woman and Boat at Tls. 120.00, 100 Bales Standing Horse at Tls. 119.00, and 100 Bales Three Horses at Tls. 119.00.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

WITH THE BEGINNING of the New Year you usually consider most carefully how to invest your surplus money. It is hard to find a small investment that will pay a good rate of interest and yet be safe.

IF YOU HAVE FUNDS to invest at once, or if you wish to lay aside a few dollars each year to create definite capital for a certain time, let us tell you about our investments and the business upon which they are based.

THERE MAY be safe investments that pay more than 7 per cent, but it means a good deal to you to have your money earn as much as that without causing you any care or worry.

IF YOU WISH to invest any amount from Tls. 15 up, our service will be of assistance to you.

HOUSES TO LET

No. 67 Route Vallon. Beautiful detached residence, containing drawing room, dining-room, large hall, four bedrooms with built-in closets, three bathrooms with modern fittings, tennis court, etc., from April 1.

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.

38 Kiangse Road, 'Phone 60.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers,

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"Write for—

"A Brief Explanation of the Principles upon which Life Assurance in Founded,"

to

Head Office,

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.

403 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class within under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1371.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ..... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
$33,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Chairman.
J. A. Plummer Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bankok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kualalumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	24,600,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,743,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, RUE Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe General pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny	(Dairen o-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special acilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal ities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposits Boxes.

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Pp Capital	$ 300,000.00
Reserves	$ 10,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916)	$1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current account in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollors, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities, Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Saving Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminser Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	Yen	48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	"	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	"	20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up... U.S.	$3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits	3,931,774.11
U.S.	$7,181,774.11

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	S. Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special service of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Guilds 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches.

Banjermasin	Padang	Soerokarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebin-Tinggi
Dejembes	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital. Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital	H.$2,000,000
Susbcribed and paid up Capital	H.$1,371,500
Reserve Fund	H.$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund	H.$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

IUKUUN,
Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road.

9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies In China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5551

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
1, Kiukiang Road

Capital (Paid-up).	Yen	15,000,000
Reserves	Yen	1,470,000
Deposits	Yen	120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO.

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Nihama, Hiroshima, Yanai, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General, Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA,
Manager.
Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office).

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.	
Antilochus	Mar. 5
Atsuta Maru	Feb. 13
City of Corinth	Feb. 20
Hitachi Maru	Feb. 25
Iyo Maru	Mar. 11
Miyazaki Maru	Mar. 30
Tsuruga Maru	Feb. 13
For Marseilles, etc.	
Cordilliere	Feb. 21
Gemini	Feb. 3
For New York	
Tokiwa Maru	Mar. 21
Toyooka Maru	Feb. 1
For San Francisco, etc.	
Ecuador	Apr. 1
Nippon Maru	Apr. 2
Shidzuoka Maru	Apr. 2
Shinyo Maru	Apr. 5
Siberia Maru	Mar. 1
Tenyo Maru	Mar. 9
Venezuela	Mar. 4
For Seattle	
Yokohama Maru	Feb. 19
Tamba Maru	Mar. 13
For Tacoma	
Canada Maru	Feb. 7
Justin	Feb. 17
Mexico Maru	Apr. 5
Manila Maru	Mar. 6

Vessels To Arrive

	Sailed	*Due
From New York		
Hattie Luckenbach	Jan. 26	Apr. 10
From San Francisco, etc.		
China		Apr. 14
Korea Maru		May 1
Persia Maru		Apr. 19
From Tacoma		
Panama Maru		Apr. 21
Chicago Maru		May 23
From Seattle		
Yokohama Maru	Mar., 30	Apr. 25

BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

War Loans Investment Trust of Malaya.

(Incorporated in the Federated Malay States)

CAPITAL $6,000,000

In shares of $10 each (Straits currency) full paid

THE Shares bear interest at the rate of 6% per annum which together with repayment of capital in full on liquidation is guaranteed by the Government of the Federated Malay States. Interest accrues from the 1st day of the month following the date on which subscriptions are received and will be paid half yearly on 1st January and on 1st July. Copies of the prospectus and forms of applications for shares can be obtained from and subscriptions will be received by, any of the following Banks.

The Chartered Bank of I. A. & China,

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

12383

The Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd.

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventh Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 12th day of April, 1917, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 5th April to 12th April, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.
Secretaries & Managers.

Shanghai, 29th March, 1917.

13254

TO LET

TO LET in Hongkew district, flat, furnished or unfurnished, two large rooms, verandah, kitchen and bathroom. Children not desired. Apply to Box 323, THE CHINA PRESS.

TSINGTAU, NORTH CHNA

The Finest Summer Resort in the Far East.

Grand Strand Hotel

(Formerly Strand Hotel)

Grand Hotel, Grand Hotel Annexe

Beautiful Sandy Beach, Splendid Sea Bathing, Golf, Tennis, Motoring, Deep Sea Fishing.

Excursions to Battle Fields. Good Roads, Lovely Scenery. Race Course and Golf Links adjoin Hotel [Hotel guests have the privilege of the Golf Links]. A Good British Doctor is in attendance at the Hotels. Unexcelled Cuisine, Highest Comforts, Moderate Charges.

For all information please apply to T. HERLIHY, Manager.

MIKASA & COMPANY

JAPANESE SILK STORE

have removed to the more commodious premises at No. 43a Bubbling Well Road (Arts & Crafts Building), where they are showing a new and well-assorted line of all kinds of Silk Goods.

13241

Chew! Chew! Chew!

YOU are recommended to commence chewing tobacco right from now if you have not already done so before. Because tobacco-chewing not only imparts warmth to the body during the cold weather and removes foul breath from the mouth, but it also assists the business man in more ways than one to better advantage. We have just unpacked a small supply of American Chewing Plugs of various qualities, some of which cannot be procured elsewhere. Remember that our stock of above is very small, so call early to ensure a supply.

TABAQUERIA FILIPINA, 34 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

12848

V. K. SHEN & SON

The New Specimen and Sales Rooms at P37 Nanking Road (Lloyd Road) have now been opened.

We solicit investigation of our facilities for the equipment of exclusive homes, in a manner consistent with culture and refinement.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS: 1710 and 5346

V. K. SHEN & SON

Public Recreation Ground

NOTICE

CLUBS desirous of playing space for games, etc., on the Public Recreation Ground must make formal application for the same on or before the 14th April next. Forms for the filling in of details may be obtained on application to the Hon. Secretary, 14 Medhurst Road.

By Order of the
GROUND COMMITTEE.

13297

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

THE Exchange Banks, which are members of the above Association, will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Friday, Saturday and Monday, the 6th, 7th and 9th April, on account of the Easter Holidays.

13357

The Bandman Co.

have kindly consented to give an entertainment in aid of the

British Women's Work Association

at the

Country Club

on the afternoon of Thursday, April 12th

Further particulars will be announced later

13372

Great Spring Sale

at

The New Indian Store
For Two Weeks Only
Commencing 4th April, 1917

Silks, Satins, Taffetas, Dresses, Carpets, Washing Rugs, Cotton & Silk Blouses, Muslins, Opera Coats, Shawls & Scarfs

Kindly see at once our new goods
Prices moderate

Please do not fail to take advantage of this opportunity at

W. ASSOMULL & CO.
4 Broadway
(Opposite Astor House)

13212

Shanghai Gas Company, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of Messrs. SCOTT, HARDING & Co., 6 Peking Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 26th April, 1917, at 4 o'clock p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 18th April to the 26th April, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GEO. R. WINGROVE,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 6th April, 1917.

13368

RUSSIAN LADY DENTIST

MISS GAUHMAN undertakes and guarantees to give satisfaction in dental work of every description. Thoroughly up-to-date dental parlor. Only the best modern devices used in dental work.

Consulting hours: 9 to 12 and 2 to 6.

20 NANKING ROAD

13147

For Sale or to Let From 1st May

No 50 Route Doumer—modern residence, furnished or unfurnished, standing well back from the road, containing: Hall, Billiard-room, three entertaining rooms, seven bedrooms, five bathrooms and Boxroom. Garage, stabling for four horses; well developed grounds, tennis lawn (four courts), croquet lawn and rosary. Altogether about 20 mows of land.

For inspection apply to:
STIRLING FESSENDEN,
3 Hongkong Road.

13291

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

A French Public Savings Company

Head Office: SHANGHAI
1 bis, AVENUE EDOUARD VII
(Yangkingpang)

Savings are the Making of all Great Nations

If you will not save yourselves, we will do it for you.

You pay us monthly 12 dollars, and we guarantee you a capital of **at least two thousand dollars,** after 13 years and 10 months payments.

Our bonds **have a surrender and loan value after two years,** the same as Life Insurance policies,

BUT

We give you a
Further Advantage viz.,
Our Monthly Drawings which give you **an opportunity to get every month a return of from $12 to $2,000.**

AUDIT

A continuons daily audit of the accounts of the Society is conducted by Mr. S. A. Seth, Chartered Secretary and Public Accountant.

For full particulars, apply to the Head Office.

J. BEUDIN & M. SPEELMAN,
General Manager.

Tsingtau Season 1917

Four furnished houses and flats

Apply to:

Joseph Th. Monchen
3 Tientsin Street,
Tsingtau.

13296

The Geographical and Topographical Society

OF CHINA

8B PEKING ROAD
(Opposite Chinese Post Office)

Following works now in preparation:

1. **The NEW PLAN OF PEKING** with **ILLUSTRATED INDEX** (Guide Book) and **THE NEW MAP OF CHIHLI PROVINCE** which will be included.
2. **THE WHANGPOO RIVER WHARF AND GODOWN PLAN,** which will be used in connection with a Block Book of individual wharf and godown plans, published in conjunction with this work.
3. **The NEW PLAN OF CANTON** with **ILLUSTRATED INDEX** (Guide Book) and **THE NEW MAP OF KWANGTUNG PROVINCE.**
4. **THE GREAT ATLAS OF CHINA** scale **ONE INCH TO A MILE,** compiled especially with the support of the members (Honorary) of the above Society.

The Kwa Yeng Carpet Factory

Only wool of the best quality obtainable in China is used, after careful sifting, in the manufacture of our carpets. Our workmen are experts in this line of business, specially engaged by us from Peking and Tientsin. Carpets of all sizes and designs, and in every shade and colour, are always kept in stock to meet the demands of the public, but carpets of any novel or special pattern can be made to order. All carpets and rugs sold by us have been highly eulogised by our European customers as marvels of cheapness, considering their good quality.

We have now for sale carpets made of genuine camel wool, our price for which is fixed at the very moderate figure of 50 cents per foot. Foreign patronage is respectfully solicited.

HWA YENG FACTORY.
Nos. 11, 13 and 15 Route des Soeurs
French Concession.
Shanghai, March 5, 1917.

Dr. S. Nakanishi

Veterinary Surgeon

Y-A 4 Barchet Road,

wishes to inform patrons that his telephone number has been changed to North 611 from April 1, 1917.

13232

CHUNG HWA TRANSLATION CO.

Undertakes translations of the following nature:

Letters, Contracts, News, Essays, Novels, Sciences, Advertisements, Regulations, Poems, Official Statements, Arts Descriptions, etc., etc.

from English into Chinese and *vice versa.* Our translator is an expert with great experience. Translation is guaranteed. Speediness with satisfaction a specialty. Terms, from $5.00 per 1,000 words. Catalogue Free. For particulars address:

CHUNG HWA TRANSLATION CO.
21 Foochow Road, Shanghai.
Telephone 3925.

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers. "American" fresh fruit always in stock

PRICES VERY MODERATE
PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL ORDERS

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

A1114 Broadway
Telephone No. 1095.
SHANGHAI.

M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, Yeh Mei-ching
Hardware and Metal Merchants
Government Contractors

Materials of every description for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always in stock

Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate

Sole Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

We have also Black Dye in stock, Trade Mark Zang Kun (象鼻牌) at moderate prices.

For further information, please apply to—

66-69 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.

Tel. Gen. office No. 2971
Tel. Pri. office No. 4385

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL, TIENTSIN.

Cable Address:
ASTOR.

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Comfortable Bedrooms with Bath; Double, Single or En Suite.

First-Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

SHODA TALKS ABOUT FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

Chinese Raise of Tariffs Would Seriously Affect Japan, Savs Finance Minister

No formal request has ever been made by China to raise her import tariff, Mr. Shoda, Minister of Finance, who is now on a visit to Osaka, is quoted by a paper there in an interview. He added however, that her informal desire to that effect has been conveyed to the Japanese Government. In principle China's request is accepted by Japan as well as all other countries to which the desire has been transmitted by China's Foreign Minister, but China has not yet been given any reply because in practice that request involves Japan in many difficulties. In Mr. Shoda's views, China's proposal to abolish export taxes on raw cotton and other raw materials as compensation for the increase in import tariff may well be accepted by Japan, who would start enterprises in that country rather than try to agitate against any such proposals.

Mr. Shoda is said to have observed concerning another Chinese problem, that is, the speedy grant of a loan. A decision that a credit of 100,000,000 yen should be granted China was reached some time ago by the representatives of the syndicate banks in London but the final reply has been given to China, for the United States' decision the invitation to join the syndicate has been reached. The Finance Minister believes that China's break with Germany will result in a great advantage to all nations interested in China. On Japan's part it will give a freer scope to Japan's financial and economic activities in that country, because there will be a great opening there after the withdrawal of the Germans. Great Britain will also obtain the same advantage. Moreover, Mr. Shoda thinks, it will ease the competition between that country and Japan in China.

Turning to the trade ban of Great Britain Mr. Shoda is said to have remarked that it was imperatively necessary on the part of Great Britain and Japan had no sufficient ground on which to ask for concessions. However, Japan will open negotiations with Britain for the partial removal of the prohibition or the grant of special licenses. Mr. Shoda hopes that Great Britain will concede this point.

Japan has formally entered upon negotiations with Russia for the acceptance of another loan, Mr. Shoda said, but they will not progress rapidly, for opinion differs between the parties over the rate of interest. He believes that unless a definite understanding is reached on this point the proposal will have to be dropped altogether. The proposed amount of the loan is 100,000,000 yen, of which 70,000,000 yen will go for the payment of Russia's old purchases here.

Regarding the new French loan here, the Minister said that the whole lot of new Treasury bills will be accepted by the Treasury because the amount of the issue is too small to be placed on the market. France will employ the proceeds of the loan in paying off her purchase accounts. The new issue carries an annual interest of six per cent, being redeemable in one year. France will buy more of her requirements in this country if Japan will give her the required financial assistance.

After all, Mr. Shoda concluded, Japan's financial outlook is bright and even though foreign credits with proposed domestic loans may take away large sums of capital from the market, the general tendency will continue to be favorable, as foreign trade continues prosperous and specie goes on increasing. It is true that economic circles in Japan present a dull showing at present, but Mr. Shoda believes, Japan's economic status is on a firm basis now. The apparent fullness was brought on by the anxiety as to the peace proposals, the possibility of Great Britain's ban causing a depression in many lines of business, and the threatening change in the international financial market.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, April 2.—Today's Silver prices were as follows:—
Bar Silver Spot: 36⅛d. Firm.
Last Quotation, London, March 31:
Bar Silver Spot: 36½d. Small offerings. Steady.

Amusements

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME
for
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 9th, 10th and 11th April.

"THE BROKEN COIN"
15th and 16th Episodes
"THE DELUGE"
"KITTY IN DANGER"

Most thrilling scenes and incidents are seen in these two chapters.

Also Showing Two Highly Interesting Comedies:
"ONE BUSY DAY"
and
"CUPID IN HOSPITAL"

Dress Circle Seats .... 30 Cents.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, April 2.—Following are today's Rubber Market prices:—
Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot: 3s. 1d. Paid.
April to June: 3s. 1d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Steady.
Last Quotation, London, March 31:
Spot: 3s. 0⅝d. Paid.
April to June: 3s. 0⅝d. Paid.
Tone of Market: Steadier.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. inform us that the following is a translation of a telegram received from Messrs. Kimmel and Co., London, dated 5th instant:—
Spot price standard quality
Ribbed Smoked Sheet..... 3s. 1⅛d.
Spot price standard quality
First Crepe ..... 3s. 1⅛d.
Market firm but quiet, free on board for second half of year ..... 2s. 7½d.

Singapore Rubber Market

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following cable from Singapore, regarding the rubber auction held on April 4:—
No. 1 Smoked Sheet—$163 per picul equivalent to 3s. 1¾d. in London.
No. 1 Crepe—$162 per picul equivalent to 3s. 1⅛d. in London.
Market rather better, opened both of them 160, closed not quite at best. Offered 728 tons, sold 567 tons.

BRITAIN WANTS CARGO SPACE

Commandeered 50 and 70 Per Cent In C. P. R. and Blue Funnel Liners

An Official message received by the Japanes Foreign Office from Vancouver states that the rumor, circulated for the past few days, that the British Government has decreed that half the space of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services' steamers on their return voyages from the Orient should be placed at the Government's disposal, is pretty well founded, judging from the reports gathered from various quarters. The British Government has, it is believed, commandeered space in the British steamers on their home voyage from the Orient to the extent of 50 per cent of the whole space in the case of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services steamers and to extent of 70 per cent in the case of the Blue Funnel liners.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for April 8th,

"AMBITION"

Pathe-color Photo-play, Showing how an ambitious young man, when rising in life, neglected his wife and child for a woman of higher standing.

IN TWO PARTS

Featuring Ruth Roland.

Pathe's British, French and American Gazettes

Depicting latest events of interest.

"UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT"

L-Ko Comedy, in Two Parts

"The Chasers" "His Neighbor's Pants"

Amusing comedies.

MATINEE, Sunday, at 3 p.m.
The 17th and 18th Episodes of
"THE IRON CLAW"

Special Easter Matinee, Monday, April 9th, at 3 p.m.

Programme for April 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th.

Tomorrow night **Tomorrow night**

"THE IRON CLAW"

The most sensational photo-play

Showing the 19th and 20th Episodes, entitled:

"THE CAVE OF DESPAIR"

and

THE TRIUMFH OF "THE LAUGHING MASK"

Four Reels of exciting adventures.

Don't fail to see these last two Episodes and find out who is "The Laughing Mask"

Pathe's British, French and American Gazettes

Depicting all the principal events.

"BUMPED FOR FAIR"

A humorous comedy.

"LUKE DOES THE MIDWAY"

One reel Lonesome Luke comedy.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Programme

FOR

April 8th

AND

MATINEE

ON

Sunday, 8th, at 3.15 p.m.

PRESENTING

DICKENS' IMMORTAL MASTERPIECE

"DAVID COPPERFIELD"

IN SEVEN ACTS

Showing on April 9th and 10th
"THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP"

Victoria Theatre

SHOWING

On April 8th and 9th

"GUARDING OLD GLORY"

IN FIVE PARTS,

AND

NEW COMEDIES

Commencing Friday, 13th,
"PEG O' THE RING"
with Francis Ford and Grace Cunard.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr 8		San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
" 19	5.00	San Francisco	Persia maru	Jap.	A T Co.
" 28		San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
May 1	..	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 6	..	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 14	..	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K
.. 15		San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 24	..	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Apr 10	4.00	Nagasaki Moji & Kobe	Hakusan maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 12		Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 13	3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
.. 14		Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 15	..	Yokohama, etc.	Kaga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 17		Nagasaki Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K
.. 18		Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	China	Am	C M.S.S. Co.
.. 19	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Persia maru	Jap	A. T. Co.
.. 21	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 28	..	Kobe and Yokohama	Colombia	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Apr 13	2.30	London etc.	Kitano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 22	10.00	London etc.	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 29	..	London etc.	Hirano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Apr 8	3.00	Manila & Hongkong	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
" 8	11.30	Amoy	Tamsui	Br	B. & S.
" 8	11.30	Hongkong and Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
" 9	4.00	Ningpo	Hain Peking	Br.	B. & S.
" 9	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
" 10	3.30	Ningpo	Kiangtu	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 10	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
" 12	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
" 5	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 17	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
" 19		Hongkong	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Apr 8	11.30	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S
" 8	9.00	Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 8	11.30	T'tao, W.h.w. C'foo & Antung	Chihli	Br.	B. & S.
" 10	D.L.	Chefoo & Newchwang	Ningpo	Br.	B. & S.
" 10	3.00	Dairy	Sagami maru	Jap	S. M. R.
" 10	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shengking	Br	B & S.
" 10	A.M.	Tientsin direct	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 10	A.M.	Newchwang	Irene	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 10	..	Chinwangtao direct	Kiangping	Chi.	K.M.A.
" 14	3.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F
" 13	2.00	Tsingtao and Dairy	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Apr 8	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 9	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 9	M.N.	do	Kiangbsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 9	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 10	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 10	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 10	M.N.	do	Patung	Br.	B. & S.
" 11	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br	B. & S
" 11	M.N.	do	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 12	M.N.	do	Kiangwab	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 13	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 13	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br	B & S.
" 13	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
" 13	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 14	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
" 14	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K
" 15	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co
" 16	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N.K.K
" 16	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 16	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 17	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S
" 17	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnght. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Apr 7	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
" 7	Hankow	Kiangkwan	2085	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
" 7	San Francisco	Colombia		Am.	P. M. S. S. Co	CMW
" 7	Tsingtao	Esang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
" 7	Hongkong	Sunning	1570	Br.	B. & S.	CNPW
" 7	Hankow	Tungwah	746	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
" 7		Chihli	18 2	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
" 7	Hankow	Kutwo	1924	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
" 7	Tientsin	Shengking	1315	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
" 7	Hankow	Kiangbsin	2101	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
" 7	Tientsin	Hsinfung	1290	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co	KLYW
" 7		Takasan maru	4193	Jap.	M. B. K.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Apr 7	Swatow	Wosang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 7	Wenchow via Ningpo	Poochi	931	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 7	Hankow etc.	Ngankin	1719	Br.	B. & S.
" 7	Hongkong	China	5069	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
" 7		Fujisan maru	1276	Jap.	M. B. K.
" 7	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi	C.M.S N. Co.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	3784	Ger.	Carlowitz	US
Apr 4	Hongkong	Anhui	1355	Br.	B. & S.	CNP
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3468	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2851	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	482	Ger.	H. D. & Co	US
Apr 5	Hankow	Fengyang maru	2808	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Apr 5	Tientsin	Fengtien	1073	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Apr 6	Japan	Fu o maru	176	Jap.		
Apr 6	Hankow	Hanping	581	Chi.	H. Y. P. I. Co	HYPW
Apr 2	Wenchow	Kwangchi	314	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Apr 4	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	1244	Br.	K. M. A.	KMAW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	US
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melcher	US
July 30	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	SOCW
Mar 12	Ningpo	Ono maru	671	Jap.	S. M. R.	WSW
Apr 6	Tsingtao	Orikani	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	US
July 30	Tsingtao	Oriesi	3319	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B IX
19	Hongkong	Stor Nordiske	798	Dan	G.-N. T. Co	7 D
Mar 25	Cruise	Tachi maru	1828	Jap.	N.K.K	LPDW
Apr 2	Hankow	Taishun	1612	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co	KLYW
Apr 2	Amoy	Tsinan	1917	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Apr 6	Hankow	Yohyang maru				

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The str. Kiangkwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s str. Kutwo, 2,664 tons, Captain Gibb, will leave on Monday, April 9, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The str. Kianghsin, Capt. J. R. Milligan, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Yohyang Maru Capt. A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Monday, April 9 at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachang Maru Capt. S. Takeshita, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Tuesday, April 10 at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.r. Tatung, Captain Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, April 10, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s str. Tuckwo, 3,770 tons, Captain Gray, will leave on Tuesday, April 10, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Wuchang Capt. Pickard, will leave on Wednesday, April 11 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

AMOY.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Tamsui, Capt. J. A. McCulloch, will leave on Sunday, the 8th inst., at 11.30 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Nivagation Co.'s str. Anhui, Captain Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, April 8, at 11.30 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

MANILA and HONGKONG.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's s.r. Colombia, Captain R. Drennan, will be despatched from the China Merchants Central Wharf, Broadway and Dixwell Road on Sunday, April 8th at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply at Company's Office 1-B Nanking Road (Palace Hotel Building). Tel. No. 5056.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Hsin Peking, Captain A. Stott R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Monday, the 9th Apr., at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tls. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Sunning, Capt. W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, Apr. 10, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Shantung, Captain Meathrol, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, the 12th inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

TSINGTAO, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Chihli, Captain R. H. Lloyd, will leave on Sunday, April 8, at 11.30 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Fengtien, Capt. Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, the 8th inst., at 11.30 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Ningpo, Capt. W. J. Freer, will leave on Tuesday, April 10, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The str. Hsinfung, Capt. F. H. Hamblin, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NEWCHWANG.—The str. Irene, Capt. N. McLean, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHINWANGTAO direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration Chartered s.s. Kiangping, April 10. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road. Tle. 319.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Shengking, Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Persia Maru, 9,000 tons, will be dispatched on Thursday, April 19. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to The American Trading Company, Agents.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Persia Maru 9,000 tons, will be dispatched on Thursday, April 19. Passengers booked to all, points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

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FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting and *Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtsze and Hunan Lake.
*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connecting at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Holhow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.
Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m.

The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Foochow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No. 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401

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VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

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The most comfortable route to America and Europe

Sailing to Manila and Hongkong.	To San Francisco
S.S. "COLOMBIA" ..... Apr. 8	Apr. 28
S.S. "VENEZUELA" ..... May 5	May 24
S.S. "ECUADOR" ..... June 2	June 23

(Subject to change)

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

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S.S. "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 Tons.	April 19	1917.
" "KOREA MARU"	18,000 "	May 1	"
" "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 "	" 18	"
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 "	" 26	"
" "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 "	June 8	"
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 "	" 22	"

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless, electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING ISSUED to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.
Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.
For further information, rates of passage money and freight apply to
THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, *Agents*,
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FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS
S.S. CHINA
(AMERICAN REGISTRY)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI KOBE YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
* APRIL 18, JUNE 26, SEPT. 8.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG
APRIL 6. JUNE 12. AUG. 26.
G. J. PETROCELLI. FRT. AND PASS. AGENT
NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.
'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR
* OMITTING CALL AT KOBE AND HONOLULU

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
SP	Nov. 8	Cruise	Monocacy	Am g b.	190	2	47	Bryan
P&OBI	Feb. 11	Cruise	Samar	Am g-b.	248	6	29	Timberlake
ODW	Mar. 5	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1372	8	159	Chadwick
BNB	Apr. 7	Cruise	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	10	314	Brumby

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Siccawei Weather Report

6.—The depression attains Manchuria, travelling towards the Sea of Japan. Low pressures persist in Central China. Cyclonic circulation to the N. of the Yellow Sea. Overcast and warm weather.

7.—Cloudy but fine weather. The breeze shifts to NNE. The pressure starts rising.

Saturday, April 7, 1917.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m
Bar. at Centg., mm	758 72	759.96
" " inches	29 84	29.99
Variation mm. for 24 h	-0 73	-.1'0
Variation mm. for 12 h	-0 67	-.06.1
Wind Direction	S E	SSE
Wind Kilom per hour	17	9
Wind Miles	10.6	11 6
Temperature Cen	14.6	19.98
Temperature Fahr	5.29	67.9
Humidity: cc	84	53
Rebu. city 5-10	1	3
Rainfall mm.	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.

For London via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, etc.

	Tons		
KITANO MARU	16,000	——	April 13
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	——	April 22
HIRANO MARU	16,000	——	April 29

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	May 6, 1917
YOKOHAMA MARU ...	12,500	Capt. T. Terada,	May 14, 1917
KAMAKURA MARU ..	12,500	Capt. T. Shirai,	June 13, 1917

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	April 10
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	April 14
YAMASHIRO MARU ..	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	April 17
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	April 21
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui,	April 24

KOBE TO SEATTLE.

SADO MARU	12,500	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	April 13

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Saito,	April 12, 1917
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. K. Yagiu,	April 19, 1917

FOR JAPAN.

KAGA MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Komatsubara,	April 15
AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	May 6

FOR HONGKONG.

AWA MARU	12,500	——	Apr. 19 1917

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan Ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

			Leave Hongkong.
NIKKO MARU	10,000	——	Apr. 17, 1917
AKI MARU	12,500	——	May 15, 1917
TANGO MARU	14,000	——	June 19, 1917

CALCUTTA LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

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Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

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CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0000 — Midnight, 1330 — 130 p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 101	Mail 3.	Luxe 1.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2.	Mail 4.	Mail 102.
B. s.	B. s.	B. S.			B. S.	B.	B. s.
2035	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2230	1950	1020
2345	1115	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	730
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1658	710
000	1138	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	530	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	230	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3.			Tientsin-Pukow Line			Mail 4.	Local 6.
	B. s.						B. s.	
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.		—	1705	1950
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.		—	1655	1941
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.		—	1631	1911
1138	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.		—	1332	1508
1457	1748	—	148	dep. Techow dep.		—	1048	1158
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.		—	806	845
7.	.	—	220	:		—	:	8.
800	2037	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.		—	756	1812
1089	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.		—	601	1542
1300	038	—		arr. Yenchowfu dep.		—	349	1311
1318	048	—	318	dep. Yenchowfu arr.		—	339	1256
1546	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.		—	120	1032
1818	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.		—	2336	810
9.	:	—	420	:		—	:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.		—	2329	2007
1154	825	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.		—	1958	1443
1206	840	—		dep. Pengpu arr.		—	1946	1422
1657	1138	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.		—	1648	928
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.		—	1530	728

Express 16.	Express 10.			Shanghai-Nanking Line			Express 1.	Express 15.
B. S.	B.						B.	B. S.
. .	1430	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	. .	1410	. .
2300	1430	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	. .	1415	650
700	2130	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line						Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line					
930	1330	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	550	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1048	1448	2248	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1128	1858	638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	708	1308	1958

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER

Tientsin, September, 1916.

How America Can Best Help The Allies

(World's Work)

If we are to have war with Germany the obvious way for us to conduct it is the way which will most quickly and effectively gain our object, whether that object be the ending of the Prussian military idea or merely the ending of the particular symptom of that idea which chiefly affects us—the U-boat warfare.

The quickest and most effective way for us to fight Germany is to do certain definite things to make the Allies' war on Germany more effective.

First and foremost is our financial co-operation with England and France. In two and a half years of the war the United States has changed from a debtor to a creditor nation. Where formerly out of every dollar made in this country a little interest had to be sent to Europe to pay for the money Europe had lent us, now we have not only paid back the debt but we in our turn receive interest from Europe. When the war began, as a nation we probably owed Europe 4 or 5 billion dollars, or 400 to 500 dollars a head for each person in the country. Five per cent on 5 billion dollars is 250 million dollars a year. Something like that is what we have been paying to Europe every year in interest. During the war we have paid off our 5 billion debt and have lent the Allies 4 or 5 billion. It is this money which they have spent here and which accounts for our phenomenal prosperity.

This foreign trade prosperity is almost universal in this country, notwithstanding the general idea that it consists chiefly of steel and iron products—munitions. Between 1913 and 1916, the exports of wheat, flour, oats, meat and dairy products increased more than did the exports of iron and steel products. But curiously enough, although this prosperity is all over the country, it is chiefly financed through one firm—J. P. Morgan and Company.

The national banking system under the Federal Reserve Board has held aloof from any participation in the lending of money or credit to the Allies for them to spend here to increase our prosperity. Our foreign markets, therefore, have been limited to the gold the Allies could send us and the Allied securities which Morgan and Company could sell. But if we wished to do all in our power to insure Germany's defeat, the United States Government could put the stamp of its approval on the credit of England and France and they would be assured of plenty of credit here with which to purchase everything that they can want from us. As far as our prosperity is dependent upon foreign purchases, it would be increased rather than diminished by our helping the Allies.

To put our financial resources behind those of the Allies for the conduct of the war would immediately relieve them of their worst financial problem—that of keeping a proper gold supply at home.

The second definite thing which we can do is to take over the work of the Allied navies on this side of the water. Great Britain and France have had to keep in the Western Atlantic a large number of lesser war vessels to combat raiders, to search for submarines, to see that the interned German merchant ships do not escape, and to keep up a general patrol. This has been no simple task, for many are the breaches of neutrality that the Germans have attempted both here in the United States and to the south of the United States. This piece of work can be taken over by our Navy. Also, if the German submarines succeed in making raids on this side of the ocean, our Navy can undertake to convoy our merchant ships until they reach the area which the Allies will patrol on their side of the Atlantic. This one move—the use of our Navy for patrol work—will be of infinite use to the Allies, for it will free all their lighter war vessels which are now in westesn waters to prosecute anti-submarine war more vigorously around England and in the Mediterranean. The Allies now need no further ships to augment their grand fleet but the increase in size and cruising range of submarines has enlarged the area necessary for patrol work, and these light cruisers may be taken away from here and used in European waters to great advantage.

Not that the Allies fear the ability of the Germans to get any decisive result by their renewal of ruthless submarine warfare. The Germans have tried their utmost, despite their protestations in their answer to our Sussex note, to torpedo the two largest ships in the merchant service between New York and England, the Baltic and the Adriatic, and for a year they failed. The chances of their getting such boats under the new conditions are not much greater than they have been before. As an English captain said: "Seventy-five per cent of this great threat is pure bluff and the other twenty-five per cent will rapidly diminish into futility." And that is probably true. For once all merchantmen are allowed to arm themselves the submarine war becomes must less effective. So far, the chief obstacle to the arming of merchant vessels has been the attitude of the United States: that ships armed in any way except defensively would be considered vessels of war and could not trade with our ports. With this restriction removed the defense against submarines will be much easier.

Submarine Defense

The German submarine now has little or no love for the armed tramp or steamer. It is not as simple as is generally supposed to sink a ship without rising to the surface. A submarine can carry only a limited number of torpedoes, whereas it can carry enough ammunition to sink many ships. Before now the Germans felt fairly sure when they met a ship from the United States that it was unarmed or only armed with guns on the stern. Under these conditions the submarine had a more equal chance of sinking the ship if it resisted. To torpedo a ship a submarine must come fairly close and must show its periscope, which at a short distance is plainly visible and is not an impossible target.

There is no question but that along the Atlantic seaboard the Germans could establish submarine stations. There are thousands of small inlets and islands almost inaccessible which would make excellent points of refuge for the U-boats. One of the first moves that the United States should do is to establish a complete force—perhaps civilian-volunteer—to patrol from the Rio Grande to Maine to seek out any such places and destroy them. We have more than a thousand motor boats already enrolled in our naval reserve and the makers of such speed launches could be organised to turn their output to increasing this fleet to aid in this work. To stop absolutely the submarine warfare is the first and main piece of work for our naval and military authorities to take up. And the work of the fleet will be to a large extent nullified if we do not see to it that no submarine can use some spots in the Western Hemisphere as bases.

The United States, therefore, can very materially aid the Allies by eliminating submarine bases, by taking over the patrol on this side of the Atlantic. It has already taken off the restriction against armed ships entering our ports. In these three ways the United States can help minimise the loss of tonnage by submarine war.

The Shipping Problem

We can also in two ways add greatly to the world's tonnage. In the first place we can take over, repair and commission the great German merchant fleet which now lies in American harbors. There are ninety-one of these ships with a gross tonnage of 594,696 tons. This is more than a quarter of all the Allied and neutral tonnage destroyed in 1916—which amounts to just more than two million tons. It is difficult to tell how quickly these German ships could be gotten into service because not only have they deteriorated from lack of care but they have been to some extent purposely damaged by the German crews.

Certain orders had been given to the commanders of interned German ships to do some definite act on January 31. Just what move was contemplated is not known, for the Government got wind of it and closed the ports and inspected all the ships. In Charleston, S. C. harbor, however, one zealous German captain sank his ship, and in New York harbor the Germans threw overboard much machinery and destroyed many papers and did other damage.

But whatever the damage turns out to be it can certainly be fairly rapidly made good. These ships would take the place of three or four months' losses at the rate at which the submarine war was conducted last year, or one to two months' losses if the German U-boat warfare averages double its former toll.

In the meanwhile the ship production of the United States is the greatest in the history of the country and the majority of the building is for the ocean and not the lake trade.

During the past year American ship-yards have turned out 560,239 tons of shipping. With only the same amount of building during the next year and with the addition of the interned German fleet we should add to the world's tonnage at least 50 per cent of what the Germans sank last year. This not only would help the Allies but it would also help us, for the more ships there are on the ocean the more of our products can go abroad.

But there is little doubt that we can do better in building than we did last year, for the demand has increased our ship-yard facilities. There are 1,250,000 tons contracted for to be finished during the next year. There is, moreover, a lesson to be learned from the British experience which would help us materially. For the first two years of the war we watched and often criticised the British efforts at organisation and central control. We have had ample opportunity to see what their slowness fully to face their problems cost them and if the lesson were of value to us we would put under Government direction not only the building of warships but the building of merchant ships as well and make subject to regulation not only the routes and times of the sailing of American vessels but the character of the cargo. It was by such regulation as this that Great Britain has solved the problem of congestion in her ports and made each ton of shipping do its full quota of essential work. Presumably the recently appointed Federal Shipping Board would take over the direction and encouragement of merchant ship-building and the direction of shipping so as to prevent port congestion—though all experience would prove that a single able man would do much better than a board of several members.

But whether under a board or a single executive our shipping should be armed to combat the submarines, should sail entirely under the orders of the Navy Department, and the comings and goings of all ships should be subject to naval contingencies and orders. Moreover, every ship's cargo must be utilised so as to give the maximum aid. Private business and shipments should come second to war needs of the United States and the Allied countries. The control of the shipments should be absolute, so that, in co-operation with the Allies, the Government can see that it is done. We could also be of great aid, by taking over from the British and French all the censorship of shipments which they now do at an immense loss of time and money. Each cargo going from the United States should be thoroughly inspected and passed upon, especially those going to neutral countries, so that the work done at Kirkwall or Gibraltar can be, in a large measure, done away with—thereby not only saving time and trouble but eliminating a large amount of the friction now caused by the British censorship. The censoring of cargoes on loading is obviously easier and more certain than when a ship is stopped en route. Also another piece of work which this country has felt has been badly done in England can be done here—the censorship of mail, cable, and wireless in the United States is our work and will be of great assistance to the Allies.

Control of Shipbuilding

Of course, the next step after putting control of our shipping into the hands of the Government is the commandeering of all our shipbuilding plants, which Congress has already considered. About half the tonnage building now in the United States for foreign governments is contracted for by Norwegian firms.

Under similar circumstances abroad such ships were taken by the nations where they were building. In any case, after the war, we are likely to find that we have finally acquired a great merchant marine, and if we can reform our navigation laws so as to give shipping a fair chance we will again be one of the great seafaring nations.

However, unless we go further in our organisation for transportation, this control of shipping will lose a great part of its value. On February 5, Congress took up the question of control of railroads and telegraph lines. This is, of course, one of the first necessary steps. There are today running into the great Eastern seaboard ports of the United States enough railroads to supply not only all the shipping the ports can take care of, but also the legitimate business of those ports. But there is little national co-operation between these roads. One of the underlying troubles of coal famines, high food prices, and freight congestion is that each road is trying to work out the problem more or less alone. England quickly came to a railroad dictator, and then France, and now finally Russia has come to the same point. It took some of those countries as much as two years to come to it, but they have proved that it is not only necessary but effective, and it is a lesson that the United States should take cognisance of and adopt before the railroads fail us and we are forced to it through failure to learn a lesson from others.

Mr. Daniel Willard, the president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was selected as a member of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense to organise the railroads so that they could be of the greatest use in time of war. The railroads need his direction now. There is a great and costly freight congestion. The railroads struggle with it as best they can, but under multitudinous direction and many embarrassments. The Interstate Commerce Commission, the federal body having most to do with their affairs, has no power to help the situation. To do our utmost to help the Allies and incidentally ourselves we need the power of the Federal Government centered in the hands of one man to deal with the rail transportation in co-operation with a similar controller of shipping, finance, munitions, etc.

The legal neutrality of the country has prevented the Government from aiding and encouraging the economic alliance which we have had with the Entente Allies ever since the war began—an alliance which, as the Germans have pointed out, is much to our advantage. But now, if the Government should use its power to make that economic co-operation more effective we could by just that much help the Allies to win—and, in so doing, win ourselves; for any active operations of our own against Germany must for some time be confined to submarine chasing and economic pressure.

But in certain Allied circles it is said that a couple of corps, 80,000 American soldiers, in France, would help materially to shorten the war even if they never got farther than the training camps. For if we had 80,000 men training in France and a real army in training here for any possible contingency that might arise, it would be complete proof to Germany that sooner or later she was doomed. The German army laughed at the small beginnings of Kitchener's army. They would not laugh at any similar small force again.

And this brings us again to the question of organisation. Would not the equipping of an American army interfere with the delivery of munitions to the Allies and do them more harm than our army could ever do good?

Almost immediately after the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, Congress took up the question of control of shipbuilding yards and all industrial plants needed for putting the Nation upon a war footing in the shortest possible time.

There is a definite danger that the United States in preparing for a war with Germany may do irretrievable harm to the Allies by this very move, unless it is carefully thought out. And, thereby, we should irretrievably harm ourselves; for the object of the United States is to protect our rights and the ideals of democracy and humanity. To achieve that object the downfall of Prussian militarism is essential. Therefore, as we can achieve that end only through the Allies, it would be a fatal blunder on the part of this country to be so shortsighted as to cripple them when they are fighting for that very end which the United States stands for.

Russia today has large orders for small arms and other munitions placed in the United States. One of the main reasons why the Russian campaigns have been unsuccessful has been the shortage of munitions. Today there is only one rifle for every four men in their armies. Japan and the United States are the two greatest sources of supply to Russia. If, by unintelligent commandeering of plants, we should stop shipments of these supplies to Russia, we shall be defeating our own ends.

If there were any immediate danger to the United States; if there were any reason to believe that these supplies could be used immediately by our authorities, there might be some reason for it. But the specifications for our ordnance and munitions are not the same as those on the supplies which our private firms are making for Europe, and it would take almost as long to readjust the machinery and start making supplies for our army as it would to turn some of the manufacturing plants in the United States into plants for war material.

The other great danger is that we should hold up the shipments of raw materials to France and England. These two countries are not dependent upon us for manufactured products, but they are dependent for a large part of their raw materials. To stop these shipments would mean, first, the shutting down of the factories, then the shortage of munitions at the front, and ultimately, if kept up long enough, the final defeat of the Allies and the triumph of Prussian militarism and autocracy.

If our Government commandeers private works or calls for bids indiscriminately, the result will be chaos, high prices, and delay. But this is ont necessary. The committee of the Naval Consulting Board of which Mr. Howard E. Coffin was chairman, compiled a list of 27,000 manufacturing concerns in the United States that can make war materials.

This inventory is now in the hands of the Council of National Defense, which is made up of six members of the Cabinet. It was organised to co-ordinate our effort in case of war. It is the body which every citizen should hold responsible for the organisation of the Nation.

Shortly after the beginning of the war England, France, and Russia sent commissions to the United States to buy munitions. Without collaborating they started to bid against each other, and naturally prices soared. Finally they got together and now are buying jointly. The Council of National Defense should confer with the Allies so that the needs and interests of the United States are mutually served but not to the detriment or crippling of the Allies and to the infinite advantage of Germany.

We must make certain that in every move of our preparedness we are working toward the destruction of Prussian militarism and not in any way impeding any action that goes toward that achievement.

However, such a state involves immediately the great problem—perhaps the gravest which France and England had to face—labor. Certainly, to fulfil adequately our obligations the eight-hour day in all work pertaining to preparedness must go until after the war. Secretary Daniels has already advocated suspending the eight-hour day in all navy work. There were Englishmen who, early in the war, did not conceive the proportions of the situations; they talked of England "doing her share." It is not a question of "share." Each bit of new energy and achievement means that the duration of the war will be shortened by a little; therefore, it behooves each country not to divide the problem into parts and each take one of them, but each to do its utmost and add it all to the common effort. And the United States will not and cannot do its utmost if labor does not willingly help in carrying out the war work of the United States. Labor disputes, wage disputes, time disputes should every one be submitted to an arbitration board, and if either the labor or the employers do not abide by the decision, then is the time for the Government to step in and take control.

England and France have settled these troubles at least for the duration of the war, and once again we should take a leaf out of their book of experience and profit by it, rather than go through their same difficulties.

Underlying most labor disputes is the question of the cost of living, and the price of food is the greatest part of that question. There does not seem to be any danger, no matter how long the war may last, of an actual shortage of food in this country such as there is in Europe. The Allies are borrowing the money from us with which to pay for the food that they buy from us. Because of this increased European demand we are now bidding against Europe for our own food supply and prices are soaring. The food situation is analogous to the munitions situation at the beginning of the war when the Allies, with money from the same sources, were bidding against each other for American war material.

During the last year there were many food-price scandals in the United States; dealers holding supplies for higher prices, speculative corners in certain commodities, and other devices of unscrupulous gamblers to raise the prices to the public. The answer to such a situation is, of course, simple—and it was one of the first moves made in the warning countries—the fixing of maximum prices for foodstuffs. There is a need, and a great need, for a commission to fix these maximum prices. Mr. Hoover says, in regard to his relief of Belgium, that he has worked out his food relief scheme only for the middle and laboring classes. "I have never seen," said he, "the time when the rich cannot get food. They can take care of themselves. And, by and large, the farmer will see that he and his family have enough. Our problem has been the middle classes and labor."

Similar testimony is reported in the experience of Austria-Hungary by Mr. Wolf von Schierbrand in the North American Review for January. He says:

"The fighting men at the front get fairly enough to eat. But in the 'hinterland' the civilian population suffers more or less severely from an insufficiency of nourishing food.

. . . .

"If the foodstuffs of both Hungary and Austria were put into a joint pool, so to speak, and the people of the whole monarchy fed out of it evenly there would be no serious difficulty. It would mean that everybody would receive about 70 per cent of the normal supply of peace days. But Hungary is a sovereign state, just as much as Austria is, and Hungarians do not propose to stint themselves to please the people of the other half of the dual monarchy. Thus it is that Austria goes short in her rations—alarmingly short."

These experiences point the way to our course in controlling food supplies. They indicate that the food problem is more one of distribution than of quantity and that our duty is to govern distribution so that there will be no excessive high prices here and also that we should not work at cross purposes with the Allies, whose cause is patently our own.

So we may regulate our food prices, and perhaps the general distribution of our food supply over the whole country. Primarily, this move will tend to lessen labor troubles; moreover, equally as important is the fact that we will not be defeating Prussianism if we do not organise in every way. It is not right that we should allow food speculators to make huge fortunes from France and England, as well as from ourselves. We must fix maximum prices not only for home food supplies but also for our export shipments.

The foregoing is a general outline of some of the main steps which we can take to best help the Allies from their point of view. But each and every step is of distinct advantage to the United States in many ways. Primarily they are the logical and essential steps which we can take to destroy the imperialistic idea of the Prussian Government and to bring about the coveted condition which President Wilson set forth in his speech before the Senate: the triumph of Democracy and the equal rights of all peoples to a voice in their government; secondarily, they will bring to us, unless we completely fail to take advantage of our opportunity, a great merchant marine; universal military service, with adequate preparedness for defense of our country; a financial and economic equality with the great nations of the world; an international consciousness; and, most important of all, a national unity of feeling and purpose, forever eliminating the various race elements of our population by amalgamating them into a cohesive and single minded nation: Americans, first, last, and all the time.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on April 3, 1917.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	"	14-16
Mandarin	"	20-30
Mackerel	"	14-16
Pomfret	"	20-30
Salmon	"	16-20
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	14-16
Whitebait	"	12-16
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	"	60-90
Eggs	per doz.	12-15
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	70-1.00
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Pigeons	"	25-30
Plover	"	5-6
Quail	"	18-20
Snipe	"	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	40-45
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	"	30-35
Wild Geese	"	none
Woodcock	"	40-50
Wild Pigeons	"	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	"	none
Bananas	"	6-7
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	6-7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	15-20
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	7-12
Peaches	"	none
Persimmons	"	none
Pineapples	each	10-12
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	"	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pears	per lb.	8-10
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	12-14
Broad Beans	"	6-8
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Cabbage	each	6-8
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	"	2-3
Cauliflower	each	8-12
Egg Plant	per lb.	8-10
French Beans	"	12-15
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	70-80
Onions	per lb.	8-10
Peas	"	10-12
Potatoes	per pic.	$3.00-3.50
Parsnips	per lb.	5-6
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	"	10-12
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.80
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.50
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	"	17

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for April 5 was 85 tons and for April 6, 83 tons."

Business and Official Notices

Lingeries
Underwear
Hosiery
Child's Washing Suits and Dresses
½ Price *Millinery*
at
CANTOROVITCH'S SALE
103 Broadway

AVIS

Messieurs les MEMBRES du Cercle Sportif Francais, sont priés d'assister à l'ASSEMBLEE GENERALE qui aura lieu dans les locaux du Cercle, le Samedi 21 Avril, 1917, a 4 heures du soir.

Ordre du jour:

1°. Approbation does comptes pour l'exercice 1916/1917.
2°. Election des Comités et Sous-Comités.
3°. Augmentation des droits d'entréo.
4°. Agrandissement des Bâtiments.

Toute proposition ou question de la part des Membres devra parvenir au Secrétaire du Cercle 3 jours avant l'Assemblée.

Les Members qui désireraient faire partie des Comités et Sous-Comités sont priés d'adresser leur demande au Secrétaire.

Le Secrétaire, hon,
C. BUY.

Changhai, le 7 Avril, 1917.

NOTICE

The MEMBERS of the "Cercle Sportif Francais," are invited to attend the GENERAL MEETING, which will be held in the premises of the "Cercle," on Saturday, April 21, 1917, at 4 p.m.

1. For the presentation of the accounts of 1916/1917.
2. For the election of the Committees and Sub-Committees.
3. Increasing of Entrance fee.
4. Enlargement of the premises of the Club.

Members desirous of making suggestions or asking questions are requested to notify the Secretary at least 3 days before the Meeting.

Members desirous of going up for the balloting Committee or Sub-Committees are requested to send their applications to the Secretary.

C. BUY,
Hon. Secretary.

Shanghai, April 7, 1917.
13387

Fresh Butter.

"Daisy" Brand

The finest quality procurable. Always fresh, always pure, and always gives satisfaction.

"Meadow" Brand

Second only to "Daisy." An excellent Butter for the table.

"O.K." Brand Cooking Butter

Excellent for cakes and pastry.

TO BE OBTAINED OF ALL STOREKEEPERS.

FINEST CANADIAN CHEDDAR CHEESE
in 8 lb. rounds.

HUTTON'S CELEBRATED AUSTRALIAN "PINEAPPLE" BRAND BACON.

Imported by
GEDDES & CO., LTD.
Tel. 346. 5 Peking Road.

BILL SMITH

COCKTAILS.
YOU SHOULD HAVE IN YOUR HOME,
GORDON DRY GIN,
GORDON ORANGE BITTERS,
CINZANO VERMOUTH,
"UPPER CRUST" RYE.

Send for Recipes.

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

DR. R. W. DONOHOE
THE AMERICAN DENTIST
11A NANKING ROAD
(ENTRANCE OVER DENNISTON & SULLIVAN)

H. S. Honigsberg & Co., Inc.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above Corporation, duly organized and registered under the laws of the State of Maine, U.S.A., has acquired, as from 1st April, 1917, as a going concern, the entire business of Messrs. H. S. Honigsberg & Co., together with all assets and liabilities.

By order of the Board of Directors,
S. A. SETH,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Shanghai, 7th April, 1917.
13386

The Bandman Co.

has kindly consented to give a
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
in aid of
The British Women's Work Association
(Sock Department)
at
THE COUNTRY CLUB
on
Thursday afternoon, April 12th

Tea will be served at four o'clock; the performance will begin at five o'clock. Tickets, at $2.00, may be obtained from: Mrs. Ayscough, 20 Gordon Road; Mrs. Girardet, 7 Hankow Road; Mrs. Johnstone, 97 Bubbing Well Road; Mrs. Macleod, 24 Wei-hai-wei Road; Mrs. Phillips, British Consulate General; Mrs. Skinner Turner, 62 Sinza Road; Mrs. Wrightson, 154 Bubbling Well Road; from Members, or the Secretary, Country Club.

Wanted

WANTED. An exporter of New York, U.S.A., wants an agent or correspondent for the sale of American products in China. A profitable arrangement can be made by a reliable firm or individual who can command this class of trade. Bank references furnished and required.

Geo. R. Du Vivier & Co.,
New York, U.S.A.
13384

When you think of China's Richest Province, Think of Szechuen, and you will also Think of
WIDLER & CO.,
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Born 1915—Still Existing

Zung Lee & Sons. (W. Z. Zee & Sons Est: 1895) Broadway, Shanghai.
LOCKS **YALE** HARDWARE
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1800 people

have visited the Bazaar already, to take advantage of the unprecedented bargains. Surely no better proof is needed to show us that our efforts are appreciated.

Avail yourself of this rare opportunity of obtaining perfectly new goods at pre-war prices.

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119 Szechuen Road.
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For a Short Season Only. MAURICE E. BANDMAN, Presents
The New Bandman Opera Co.
in the following latest London Successes

Monday, April 9th
Easter Monday Performance
"The Bing Boys Are Here"

Tuesday and Wednesday, April 10th & 11th
For The First Time In Shanghai
The Great Daly's Theatre Success
"THE HAPPY DAY"

Thursday, April 12th
The Successful American Musical Comedy
MR. MANHATTAN

Friday, April 13th
The Popular Musical Comedy
"HIGH JINKS"

Commencing at 9.15 p.m. sharp
Prices of Admission $3.00, $2.00, $1.00.
The plans of the remaining performances now open at Moutrie's.

GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

PAPINI—MONTES

at the
OLYMPIC THEATRE
on
Tuesday, April 24th, at 9.30 p.m.
Booking at MOUTRIE'S $3, $2, $1.
Book early in order to avoid disappointment
13329

KIANGNAN POULTRY FARM

Foreign and Native Eggs for sale. Absolutely Guaranteed as New-Laid.

PRICES

Foreign Eggs for setting	$2.75 for 12
Foreign Eggs for table	1.00 for 35
Native Eggs, first-grade	1.00 for 60
Native Eggs, second-grade	1.00 for 70

Chung Hsin Road (just opposite the S. N. Railway station)
(近寶山路在中興路口).

Spring and Summer Suits

New American Material and Styles, latest Patterns, in Small Checks and Stripes.

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THE SPARKLIS AERATED WATER FACTORY, LTD.
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BIRTH

TO Dr. and Mrs. A. R. Kilgore, April 7, at the Red Cross General Hospital, a daughter.

LOST

Between S. N. R. Station and Woosung.
Silver cigarette case with Municipal Crest in corner.
Finder will be rewarded on returning to
J. Bauld,
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13389

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Amendment in favour of a Dividend of Tls. 1.00 per share carried at the Meeting of Shareholders held at Shanghai on 28th March, 1917, must be confirmed at the formal Meeting of the Company in Sumatra, to be held on the 28th April, 1917. This Dividend will be payable to those on the Company's Register on that date. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 21st to the 28th April, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents.

Shanghai, 5th April, 1917.
13379

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of shareholders will be held in the offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 28th April, 1917.

By Order of the Directors
GEORGE McBAIN.
General Agent.

Shanghai, 27th February, 1917.
13899

International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES.

7th and 9th April, 1917.

1st Saddling Bell at 1.30 p.m. each day.

Special Trains:—12.50 p.m., 1.25 p.m., 2.00 p.m.
Entrance Tickets:—$1.00 each day.
Race Tiffins:—Tiffins will be served by Messrs. Shepherd and Yih Tse-shan at the Race Course.

By order,
Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.
13366

IF YOU WISH to have good results in Developing and Printing your Films, send to **THE ASIA PHOTO SUPPLY CO.** 135-A, Szechuen Road. 'Phone No. 1647.
13332.

A Great Human Oddity!

A HINDU by religion, named Jaganatham, height 20 inches, born without hands and feet, aged 35 years. Can speak and write fluently many foreign languages, such as English, French, Tamil, Hindustani, Malay, Chinese and Japanese. Recently arrived from Madras.

May be seen at
THE NEW WORLD,
Corner of Thibet and Bubbling Well Roads.
Commencing 6th April, From noon onwards.
13358

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 13

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

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WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.
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GOVERNESS (British), experienced, returning present Peking post end September, desires engagement from May to teach or look after children over six, in family preferably going Japan for Summer. Apply to Box 359, THE CHINA PRESS.
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MADAME MIZKIEWITZ. Accoucheuse of the Vienna Midwifery and Gynecological Medical School. May be consulted by ladies on all Gynecological and Midwifery matters. 13 Museum Road. Telephone 1470. Shanghai.
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TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road opposite West End Lane.

HOUSES TO LET

TO BE LET, the 6-roomed house, No. 44 Rue Amiral Bayle. Fitted with kitchen range, hot and cold water and electric light. Also the large semi-detached house, with garden, No. 50. Will be painted to suit tenant. Apply to Denham & Rose. Tel. 803.
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CHINA Realty Company, Limited: To let, No. 114 Bubbling Well Road, from May 1st, four rooms, small garden. Rent Tls. 85 per month.
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TO LET, 67 Route Vallon. Beautiful detached residence, containing drawing room, dining-room, large halls, four bedrooms, built-in closets, three bathrooms, modern fittings, tennis court, April 1. Raven Trust.
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SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, young ladies of attractive appearance to act as ushers for special occasion on April 11th. Apply in person at Olympic Theatre, between 2 and 4 p.m.
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WANTED, expert Chinese stenographer and typist, who could assist in general office work. Must have a thorough knowledge of English, and be able to furnish a guarantee. Very good wages. Apply to Box 354, THE CHINA PRESS.
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APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by two young American bachelors, board and room with bath, or rooms with baths, in Western district or French concession. Apply to Box 347, THE CHINA PRESS.
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WANTED, furnished flat, without board, by British couple with 2 children. Hongkew district preferred. Apply to Box 357, THE CHINA PRESS.
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PIANOFORTE lessons given by lady with home musical education (Hungarian subject); good technique guaranteed. Apply to Box 360, THE CHINA PRESS.
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LESSONS in Pitman's shorthand; also speed lessons by expert lady teacher. Apply to Box 361, THE CHINA PRESS.
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MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED to hire, for three or four months, victoria and pony (or horse), rubber tyres. Inclusive monthly rate. Apply to Box 348, THE CHINA PRESS.

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LEGHORN eggs from first-class imported stock, $2.75. Sitting birds can be seen by appointment. Apply to Box 358, THE CHINA PRESS.
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1916 MODEL Hupmobile: 2-seater, dickey: splendid condition. Electric lights and self-starter. New tyres and spare tyre. Reply to Box 364, THE CHINA PRESS.

FOR SALE, American 45 calibre Colt revolver with ammunition, price $45.00 Mexican. Guaranteed good as new. Apply to Box 362, THE CHINA PRESS.
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FOR SALE. English 4 horse power Motor-Cycle in perfect running order, new tyres, Tael 230, Apply to Box 363, THE CHINA PRESS.

IF you want extra keys made for your Yale Locks call at 39 Nanking Road.
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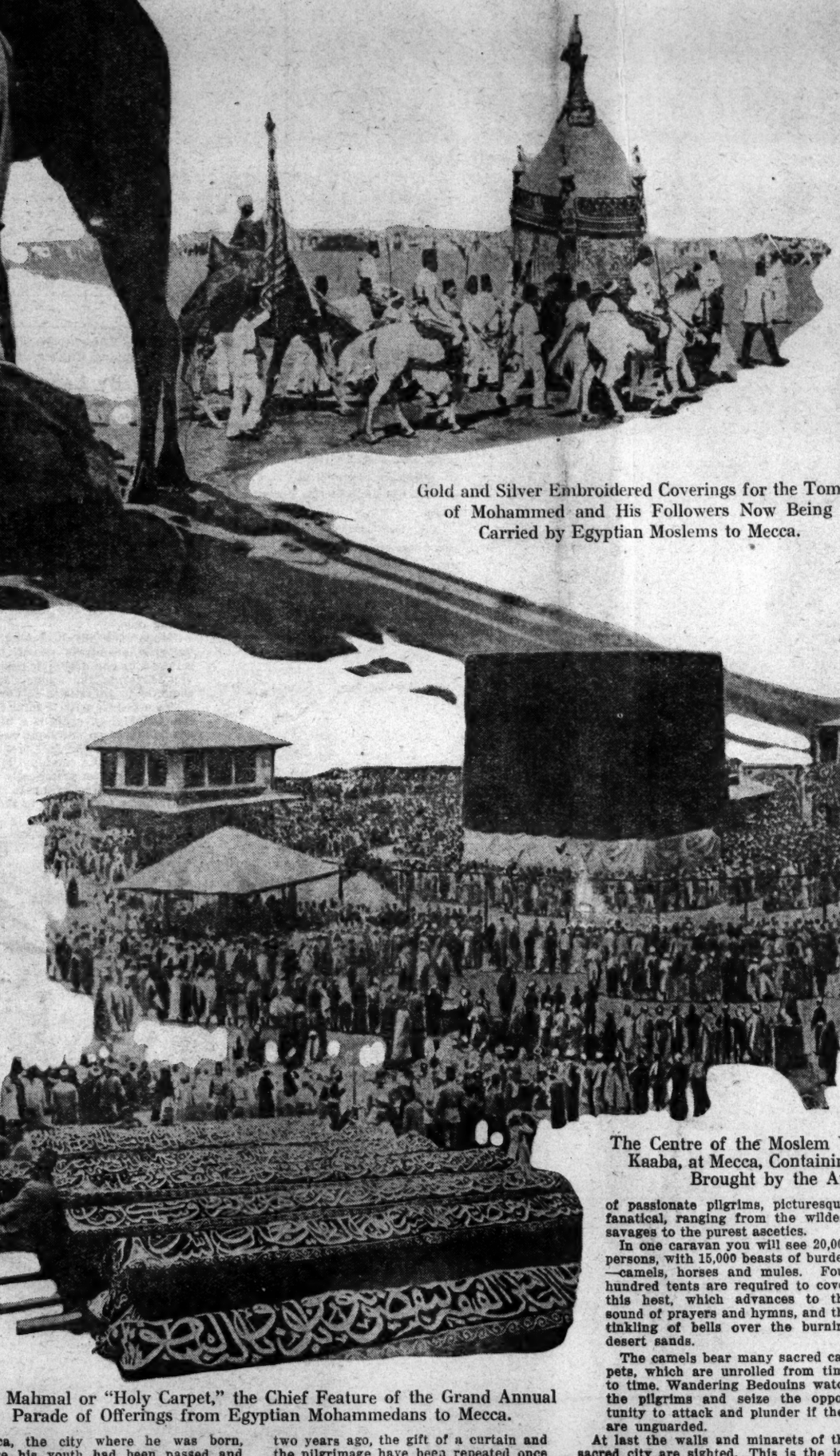
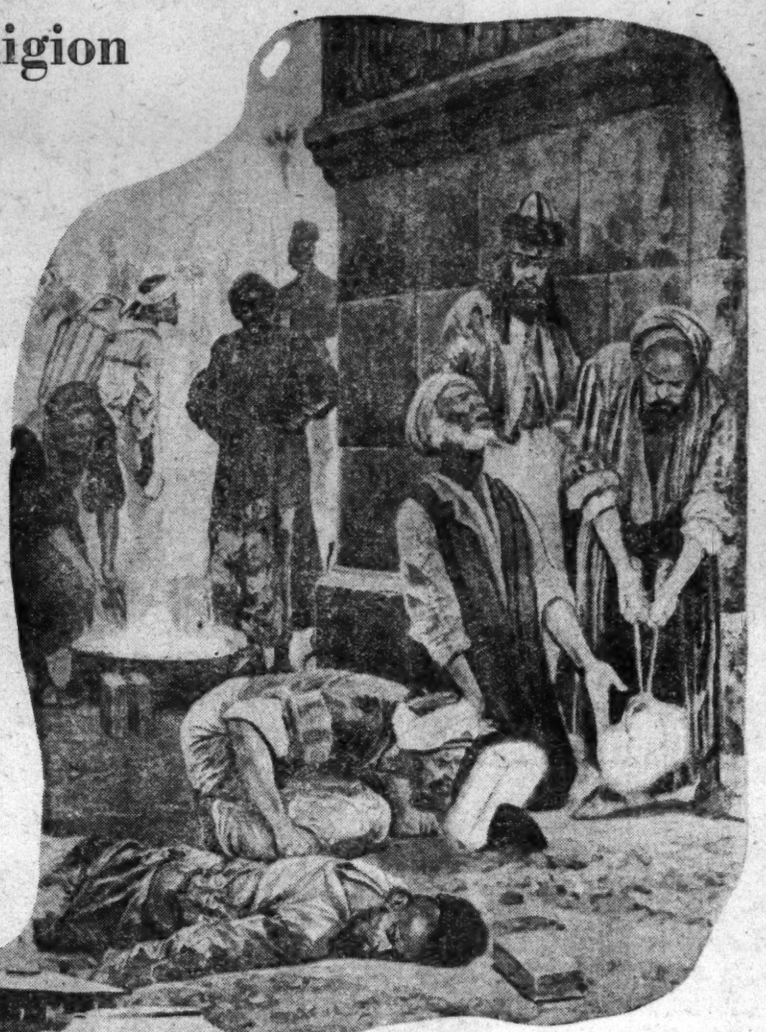
Mohammed's Descendant on the "Prophet's" Throne

King Hussein Ben Ali Having Defeated the Turks Now Rules Over Mecca and Medina, the Sacred Cities of Earth's Most Fanatical Religion

Mohammedan Pilgrims Crossing the Desert on Their Way to Mecca.



Gold and Silver Embroidered Coverings for the Tombs of Mohammed and His Followers Now Being Carried by Egyptian Moslems to Mecca.



The Supremely Fanatical Act of the Mohammedan Devotee.

The Centre of the Moslem World, the Sacred Shrine Called the Kaaba, at Mecca, Containing the Stone Believed to Have Been Brought by the Angel Gabriel from Heaven.

The Mahmal or "Holy Carpet," the Chief Feature of the Grand Annual Parade of Offerings from Egyptian Mohammedans to Mecca.

How the Most Devout Moslem Pilgrims at Mecca Blind Their Eyes with White Hot Bricks After Touching the Sacred Stone in the Kaaba, in Order That They May Never See a Profane Object Again—Sketched by the English Traveller R. Caton Woodville.

OUT of the maelstrom of the great war a queer new kingdom has arisen.

A portion of the ancient kingdom of Arabia has asserted its independence of the Turks. A descendant of the prophet Mohammed has mounted the throne of his ancestors. He aspires to revive the former glories of Islam, the religio-political empire that was founded at Mecca and Medina and at the summit of its greatness had its capital at Bagdad, where the Caliph Harun-al-Raschid ruled and where many of "The Arabian Nights" romances were staged.

The new ruler is Hussein Ben Ali, until recently known as Grand Shereef of Mecca. He has taken the title of King of the Hejaz because he is in possesion of the sacred cities of Mecca and Medina and of the territory known as the Hejaz, which originally formed the nucleus of the great Mohammedan empire.

Hussein Ben Ali has received at least temporary recognition from the United States, which has ascertained that there is no other effective authority in his territory. He has received full recognition from the Governments of England, France, Italy, Russia and Japan.

King Hussein Ben Ali is the chief living descendant of the prophet Mohammed through his favorite daughter Fatima. Consequently he possesses higher claims that the Sultan of Turkey, in the opinion of many Mohammedans, to be Caliph of Bagdad, which was the chief temporal position of ancient Islam.

Arabia touches the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. On the land side it is separated from the other Turkish possessions by vast expanses of desert. Turkey, having no navy and being at war with England, has no opportunity to reach Arabia through its extensive seacoast.

Early in the present war Hussein and the Arabs saw the opportunity for independence and seized it. Hussein's three sons became leaders of the rebellion. One column captured Jeddah, the chief seaport of Arabia, from its Turkish garrison.

The Turks were next driven from Medina, the sacred city, where the tomb of Mohammed is situated. Then they took the principal sacred city Mecca, and finally they destroyed the roadbed of the Hejaz railway for a distance of a hundred miles, thereby making it impossible for the Turks to send reinforcements by land.

The word "Mecca" has acquired a peculiar meaning in the English language as expressing the final goal of one's life. That is because it has a deep significance among the world's most fervent religious devotees. It has always been the aim of every true Mohammedan to visit Mecca before his death, an object that could only be achieved by most of them with great difficulty.

Mecca and the other sacred places have been guarded until recently with such strictness that it meant death for a non-believer to be found there. Sir Richard Burton reached there because he was an absolutely perfect Mohammedan externally. The enterprise of American photographers and moving picture men has lately lifted the veil of mystery to some extent.

In times of peace at this season of the year between two and three hundred thousand Mohammedans flock to Mecca and Medina. The strangest scenes that can be witnessed in the world today there take place. Here are some points of interest from a description of the ceremonies connected with these Mohammedan pilgrimages by a distinguished European Oriental traveller.

In the tenth year of the Hegira, or about 632 of the Christian era, the prophet, then sixty-three years old, being sick and feeling near the close of his life, desired to see for the last time Mecca, the city where he was born, where his youth had been passed and from which he had set forth on the conquest of a large part of the world.

Mohammed therefore set out accompanied by 120,000 of the faithful on this supreme pilgrimage. A hundred richly caparisoned camels marched at the head of the caravan to be offered in a holocaust or sacrifice on Mount Arafat. Thus was initiated the pilgrimage to Mecca which has been observed ever since.

The zeal of the Mohammedan pilgrims can best be illustrated by one circumstance. After completing the pilgrimage many of the pilgrims destroy their sight by gazing at white hot bricks, which are supplied near the Kaaba by the numerous traders who live on the pilgrims.

Somewhere in the Arabian desert, skirting the Red Sea, a long caravan of camels, guarded by a convoy of British troops, has been slowly pushing through the sands headed for Mecca. Among the camels is one which is fairly hidden under trappings of silk, with a myriad tassels of golden thread and tiny pendant bells shimmering and tinkling. Beneath those gorgeous silken covers is folded upon the camel's back a "holy carpet" which seventy of the most expert weavers and embroiderers in the world have been at work on for upward of a year. The like of that sacred rug has never been seen in America, and if one could be brought here it would sell for a fortune.

In the thirteenth century the Queen of Egypt, Shargaret El-Dorr, made a pilgrimage to Mecca, and a set of rich trappings was made for the camel she rode. She also had made, and took with her, a richly embroidered curtain with which to cover the "Kaaba," the Moslem Holy of Holies in Mecca. And from that day, until two years ago, the gift of a curtain and the pilgrimage have been repeated once a year by each succeeding ruler of Egypt.

The holy carpet is really a finely woven curtain. It is made in Cairo under the eyes of the Governor, and its tremendous cost is defrayed by rich Moslems of Egypt. When it is finished, and proved by rigid inspection to be quite flawless, it is sent to Mecca by the pilgrimage previously described.

After the curtain reaches Mecca the old curtain which has hung there for a year is taken down and the new one is put up and becomes the veil hiding the mysteries of the "Kaaba."

Tradition says that the small sanctuary called the "Kaaba," around which the ceremonies of the pilgrimage centre, was founded by Abraham, father of Ishmael, from whom the family of Mohammed descended. The famous black stone inserted in the wall of the "Kaaba," is said to have been brought there by the Angel Gabriel, who visited Mohammed and sent him forth on his proselytizing mission.

The Koran says:

"Make pilgrimages to Mecca and visit the sacred places * * * To make the pilgrimage is the duty of every one who is able to do so."

As many as 150,000 pilgrims at a time have been known to gather on Mount Arafat, while the total during the pilgrimage season is enormous. They come from many distant parts of the world, including Egypt, India, Algeria, Tunis, Turkey, Russia, Bulgaria, Java, Malta, China, Persia, Somaliland, the Soudan and Abyssinia.

Most of the pilgrims have hitherto come by the port of Jeddah on the Red Sea. From there the caravan starts, a host of passionate pilgrims, picturesque, fanatical, ranging from the wildest savages to the purest ascetics.

In one caravan you will see 20,000 persons, with 15,000 beasts of burden—camels, horses and mules. Four hundred tents are required to cover this host, which advances to the sound of prayers and hymns, and the tinkling of bells over the burning desert sands.

The camels bear many sacred carpets, which are unrolled from time to time. Wandering Bedouins watch the pilgrims and seize the opportunity to attack and plunder if they are unguarded.

At last the walls and minarets of the sacred city are sighted. This is the joy promised to those beloved of Allah and the prophet, and their transports are indescribable.

Mecca is a strange place to the Western eye. It is situated at the bottom of a narrow valley surrounded by barren, rocky hills. A street twenty feet wide runs the whole length of the city, from which crooked, narrow alleys full of mystery branch off. The houses are of erratic construction, dark and overhanging, three or four stories high. From the windows refuse is thrown into the street and sometimes carried away in the morning.

The pilgrims usually camp in the open spaces about the city. Their first duty is to go to the "Kaaba" for worship. The pilgrim enters first into the court of ablutions. Piously he purifies himself according to the ritual before crossing the sacred threshold.

Then chanting a hymn he turns to the Gate of Salvation, a chiseled bronze door covered with lines from the Koran in raised Arabic characters. The immense space around the "Kaaba" is filled with thousands of the faithful, who utter prayers to Allah as they gaze at the holiest of sights.

The "Kaaba" is in the centre of the town. The square court which surrounds it is formed by arcaded galleries surrounded by 240 columns of marble and bronze surmounted by ninety-two cupolas. The whole court has an area of 450 square yards. In the four corners of the court are four kiosks, having an open air platform in the upper part. Each one belongs to one of the four divisions of "true believers"—that of the North to the Hanibalites, that of the East to the Chafites, that of the West to the Haniscites, and that of the South to the Malekites. To reach the court from the adjoining streets one must pass through one of the twenty-nine great doors that open under the peristyle.

The "Kaaba" itself is only fifteen feet high and covers a space of thirty square yards in the midst of this court.

It is built of stones of irregular shape and is draped from top to bottom with black silk bearing in gold this inscription:

"There is no God but Allah, and Mohammed is His prophet."

In the interior of the sanctuary, near the door, is fixed in the wall the famous black stone brought by the Angel Gabriel. It is covered with a framework of silver having in the centre only a small space, which the pilgrim can kiss.

According to the Mohammedans this stone was formerly clear and brilliant like a diamond instead of being black and opaque as it is to-day. They say it was the impure touch of women that changed it.

From the crowd in the court a chant goes up: "I am here, O, Allah! I am here. This is Thy kingdom and I am here."

Then a deep silence falls. After that the pilgrims pray in a low voice, with their two hands opened like a book, at a signal from the high religious dignitary, who presides at the ceremony. All are barefooted, according to the commands of the Koran.

For half an hour they pray thus. Then the Great Imam rises and he commands believers to accomplish exactly in the course of their pilgrimage everything that the sacred book prescribes. He reads to them the lines applying to the circumstances. Many of them shed tears as he does so.

The second act of the pilgrimage is to drink the water at the famous holy well of Zem Zem, which, according to tradition, gushed forth under the footsteps of Hagar and her son Ishmael, ancestor of the Arabs.

This well, covered with marble tablets engraved with inscriptions, is to-day protected by a railing to prevent fanatical Mohammedans from drowning themselves in it and spoiling it for others, as they formerly used to do. They are now permitted by the authorities to take a moderate drink of its supposedly miraculous and healing waters. Many traders sell flasks of the water, which the pilgrims carry home to their families.

After he has touched the stone the pilgrim must pass seven times around the "Kaaba," part of the time walking and part running, as Hagar did when, after being banished by Abraham, she sought water in the desert for her son Ishmael. This is called the "touaf."

Perfumes, such as aloes, burning continuously before the "Kaaba," scent the air, and the walls are sprinkled with essence of roses. In the evening the courtyard is lighted with lamps, which shine on interminable processions.

In the mosque within the inclosure an imam, beneath vaults of mosaic and enamel, mounts a pulpit and delivers a sermon.

Seven days are thus passed in prayer and other ceremonies. On the eighth day the pilgrims go to the Valley of Mina, a mile from the city. This is the beginning of the final ceremony called the Kurban Bairam. They spend the night in this barren valley and next morning start for Mount Arafat, where Mohammed went to meditate. There is the spot, according to tradition, where Adam and Eve met one another again after being separated at their expulsion from Paradise. An obelisk marks the spot where this meeting took place, and near it is a mosque sacred to Abraham.

At daybreak two cannon and the voice of a muezzin call every pilgrim to prayer. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, after the great ablutions, comes the invocation to Allah by the imams of Mecca, to which the people as one cry: "Labeika! Alahoun! Labeika!" "We belong to thee! Allah! we belong to thee!"

Only pilgrims who have performed this supreme act of faith have a right to the title of "hadji."

Evening Headdresses

By Lady Duff-Gordon

An Example of the Elaborate Headdresses That Emphasize Facial Beauty. Gold or Silver Lace, with a Brilliant Plume, Give a Bird of Paradise Effect to the Wearer.

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

The Black Butterfly Headdress, With a Half Veil, and Relieved by a Drooping Cluster of Flowers, Is Becoming to a Brunette.

By Lady Duff-Gordon ("Lucile")

THE elaborate character of dressing this season has been nowhere more apparent than in the adornment of madame's head and tresses. The note of barbaric splendor seen in her magnificent gown and her princess-like evening wrap is repeated in the glory of her cranial garniture. So wondrous and colorful is her adornment that she looks a veritable bird of paradise. Gold and silver lace, ostrich plumes, fur, gold and silver tassels, and even jewels, are used in the composite structure that causes the woman going to the opera to resemble the Queen of Sheba.

The first picture at the top of this page is an example of the elaborate headdresses that are this season emphasizing facial beauty and detracting from mere commonplace comeliness. For I would not be the friend of the woman who plans her wardrobe intelligently to look her best if I did not warn her that these headdresses, as of a barbaric princess, emphasize beauty, but lend emphasis also to plainness. They are as cruel to the plain woman as is a diamond necklace to an ageing one.

More generally becoming, because of lighter texture, is the black butterfly headdress shown in the next picture. Its sombreness is relieved by the drooping cluster of brightly colored flowers. The half veil, covering the upper part of the face, lends a hint of Spanish coquetry to an artistic coiffure covering.

To a beauty with regular features and of stately bearing the crown-like Oriental covering is a fitting top. It can be fashioned of gold or silver, and is an excellent background for the family jewels or for the expensive, barbaric half precious stones.

Curious is the combination of fur, gilt, lace and metal tassels, with a short veil. Yet artistically blended and under the softening light of ballroom, theatre or opera auditorium, it might be the sumptuous setting of a lovely face in the freshness of youth.

An Oriental Head Band, With a Veil, Has Been Named the Harem Favorite.

A Curious Combination of Furs, Gilt Lace and Metal Tassels, with a Short Veil, Is of Russian Origin.

New Things Every Woman Ought to Know

This May Be WHY Your RECIPES Go WRONG

By Mildred Mattocks,

Director of the Good Housekeeping Institute.

THERE will always be cooks that are born cooks—born with silver spoons in their mouths perhaps, spoons that fulfil all the requirements for the exact measuring that is so essential to success in cooking. They might be called inspirational cooks. For in some hidden intuitive way they know without aid of recipes just how much of each ingredient to put into the mixing bowl. They are at once the envy and despair of those who are not born cooks.

"How much sugar?" says the inspirational cook. "Oh, just enough so it won't be too sweet." Or, "just a wee little bit of flour sifted in—use your judgment about the amount, child."

Half of the secret of good cooking lies in accurate measurement. The days when Mother Hubbard had upon her pantry shelves a motley array of handless cups, cracked bowls, and spoons of many sizes dear to her for measuring have gone by, and in their places is a modern, unquestionably accurate equipment for the sole purpose of measurement.

The Good Housekeeping Institute has approved such a measuring-set. First in its list of measuring-utensils are two standard measuring-cups holding one-half pint each and divided into quarters and thirds. These may be made of either aluminum or glassware. The tin cup is too short-lived. A set of accurate measuring-spoons is essential. These are made of aluminum and can be found in capacities graduated from one tablespoonful down to one-fourth teaspoonful. They assure uniform good results in baking powder mixtures, cakes and so forth, as well as careful seasoning.

A spatula for the levelling of all solid measurements is indispensable. An aluminum quart measure and a small compact spring scale may also be added to the measuring equipment. Use the scale more for checking the weights. A spring scale, while illegal in certain States because it can be easily tampered with, is nevertheless practical and accurate for household usage.

In all measuring see that ingredients are level.

Fully as important as measuring is the correct motion for combining ingredients. These involve three processes, stirring, beating and "cutting" or folding in. The stirring motion is required to blend ingredients together. It is the one that is most often employed for thoroughly mixing the ingredients of a dish.

Beating is the motion necessary when air must be introduced into a mixture in order to leaven it. In beating, the ingredients must be turned over and over, continually bringing the under part upward to the surface and consequently bringing with it, with each stroke, a certain amount of air.

Briefly, by stirring, a dish is properly mixed; by beating, air is entrapped in the mixture; by cutting and folding, this air which has been already entrapped is prevented from escaping.

The list of equivalents given below is intended merely as an assistance in purchasing supplies, because Good Housekeeping Institute does not believe in cookery by weight. In the institute laboratory it was definitely proved that the ordinary method used in measuring ingredients produced results accurate within a tenth of a grain when ingredients as important as baking powder were used as the basis of the test. The equivalents will, however, be found useful when recipes call for an amount of an ingredient whose weight is not known.

On the Right, Measuring Butter by Packing Solidly Into a Tablespoon and Leveling with a Spatula

Above, the Way a Tablespoon Should Be Used to Fill a Cup with Any Dry Ingredient

On the Left, the Measuring Set Every Household Needs, Including Cups, a Scale, Graded Spoons and Spatula

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING'S EXPERT Explains How Essential EXACT MEASURING Is to SUCCESS in COOKING

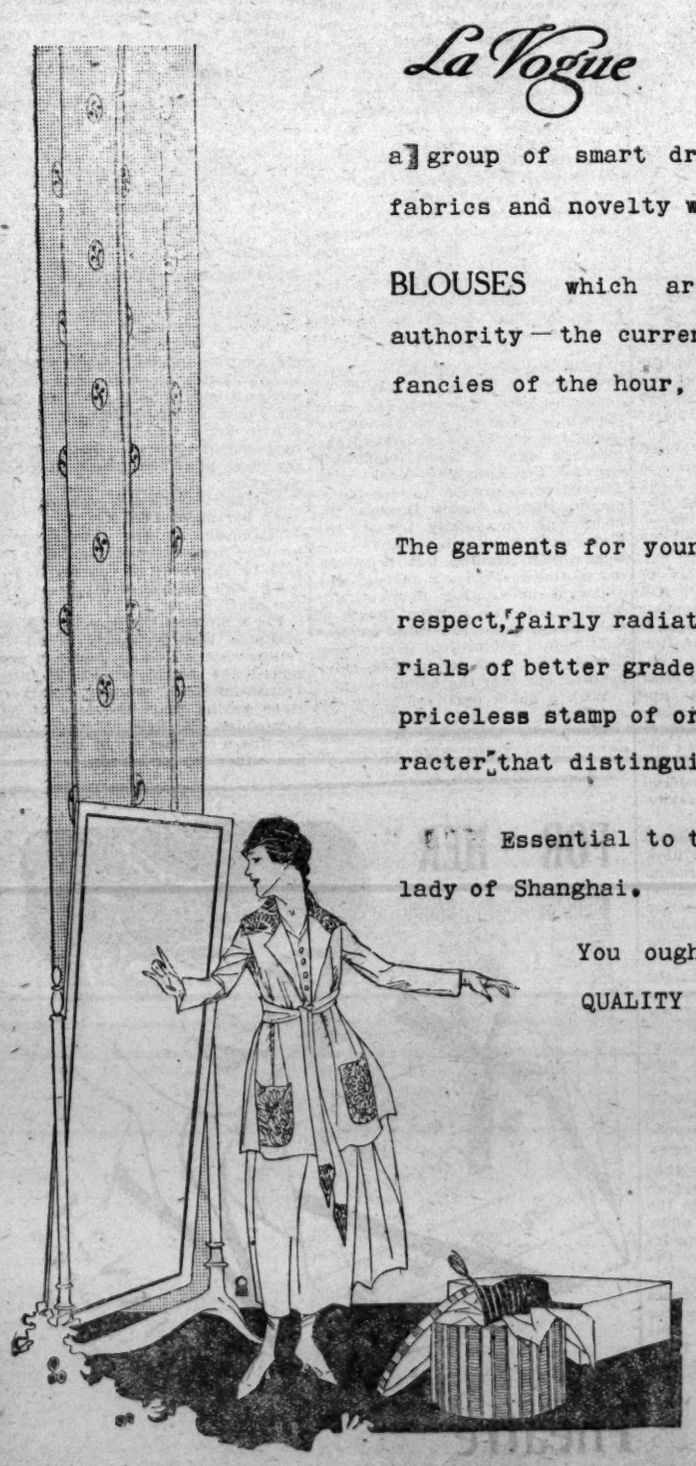
LIST OF EQUIVALENTS IN MEASURES.

4 saltspoonfuls=1 teaspoonful.
3 teaspoonfuls=1 tablespoonful.
8 tablespoonfuls=½ cupful.
2 cupfuls=1 pint 4 quarts=1 gallon.
2 pints=1 quart 8 quarts=1 peck.

LIST OF EQUIVALENTS IN FOODS.

1 lb granulated sugar=2 cupfuls plus 2 tablespoonfuls.
1 lb. confectioner's sugar=2⅞ cupfuls.
1 lb. light-brown sugar=2¾ cupfuls.
1 lb. pulverized coffee=5½ cupfuls.
1 lb. cornstarch=3 cupfuls plus 2 tablespoonfuls.
1 lb. butter=2 cupfuls plus 2 tablespoonfuls.
1 lb. lard=2 cupfuls plus 2 tablespoonfuls.
1 lb. granulated cornmeal=3 cupfuls plus 1 tablespoonfuls.
1 lb. rye flour=3⅞ cupfuls.
1 lb. graham flour=3¾ cupfuls.
1 lb. pastry flour, unsifted=3¾ cupfuls.
1 lb. bread flour, unsifted=3¾ cupfuls.
1 lb. entire-wheat flour, unsifted=3½ cupfuls plus 1 tablesponful.
1 lb. bran=9 cupfuls plus 2 tablespoonfuls.
1 lb. rice=2 cupfuls plus ½ tablespoonful.

The above tables of equivalents will also prove useful to many a housekeeper in purchasing supplies. For instance, if a recipe calls for three cupfuls of granulated sugar, and you wish to order approximately that amount from the store, it is convenient to be able to reduce it to pounds before you give your order to the grocer.



La Vogue Is Showing For Easter

a group of smart dresses in tune with the Paris Spring openings, many new fabrics and novelty weaves being exemplified.

BLOUSES which are infinitely various, and recognize but one definite authority — the current Mode. Blouses which are fashioned after the newest fancies of the hour, and for every hour.

CREATION IN EVERY SEAM

The garments for young ladies sponsored by La Vogue are unusual in every respect, fairly radiating youth; piquant, joyous, jaunty. Materials of better grade than the usual garment; designs bear the priceless stamp of originality; tailoring and finish of the character that distinguishes the "creation" from the commonplace.

Essential to the wardrobe of the smartly dressed young lady of Shanghai.

You ought to have more than one, and they'll serve you faithfully.
QUALITY GUARANTEED. Prices to suit the business girl.

COSTUMES

which bespeak the mode, with a French accent.

DAINTY "UNDIES"
INEXPENSIVE TEA GOWNS
LINGERIE DRESSES

Negligees, charming though inexpensive

COMFY REST GOWNS
SMART COAT FROCKS

La Vogue

46 Nanking Road 46

READ It Here Now—Then SEE It All in Moving Pictures

"THE IRON CLAW"

The most Sensational Serial Photo Play of Modern Times

Novelized from the Pathe Photo Play of the same name.

Written by Arthur Stringer,

Author of "The Occasional Offender" "The Wire Trapper," "Gun Runners," Etc.

SYNOPSIS

On Windward Island Palidori intrigues Mrs. Golden into an appearance of evil which causes Golden to capture and torture the Italian by branding his face and crushing his hand. Palidori floods the island and kidnaps Golden's little daughter Margery. Twelve years later in New York a Masked One rescues Margery from Legar and takes her to her father's home. Legar sends Golden a demand for the chart. The coveted chart is lost in a fight between Manley and one of Legar's henchmen, but is recovered by the Laughing Mask. Margery rescues the Laughing Mask from the police. He saves her from Mauki's poisoned arrows. Margery is saved from death at the hands of the Iron Claw by the Laughing Mask. An attempt by the Iron Claw to blow up the O'Mara cottage is frustrated in the nick of time. The Laughing Mask discloses his identity to Margery. Margery overhears the police's plan to take the Laughing Mask prisoner and hastens to warn him. He eludes capture; Margery's father tells her that the Mask has met death. A mysterious woman frightens Legar's henchman into a promise of confession to clear the Laughing Mask. She meets Margery and discloses herself to that young lady as David Manley. Legar and his gang get possession of some loot and escape, taking Margery with them. The Laughing Mask adds to his mysteriousness by once more saving her from death. Margery rescues the chart of the Van Horn loot. The police attempt to arrest David as the Laughing Mask. The Mask appears on the scene. David saves Margery and her friends from Legar's henchmen, one of whom loses his life trying to escape. The Mask appears on the scence. the heliograph. In an effort to save David she is almost trapped by Legar. The Laughing Mask comes to her aid. The code saves them. David discovers a diagram which is the means of averting the deaths of the Goldens and their guests at a lawn banquet. Brackett's man reports that while searching for the Laughing Mask, that individual tips him to a robbery by Legar's men: and they are captured. Brackett lays a trap for the Laughing Mask, but Legar catches the captain and his party. They are saved from destruction only by the work of the Mask. The Mask asks Margery's further trust.

NINETEENTH EPISODE

The Cave of Despair

Margery Golden was naturally of a happy disposition. Yet as she sat in the June fragrance of the color-splashed rose garden and let her thoughts dwell on the recent events which had so rudely shattered her many cherished ideals, the pensive-eyed girl could not repress a long-drawn sigh which betrayed only too clearly her distress of mind. From a branch overhead a liquid-noted robin poured his melody of spring and gladness into the unheeding ears of the silent and preoccupied figure on the rustic bench.

Suddenly the feathered songster ceased his joyous carol as Margery heard the sound of approaching steps on the graveled walk. The newcomer stood looking wistfully down at the sweet-faced girl whose golden hair glinted in the shaft of sunlight filtering through the soft spring foliage. She met his look with one of surprised inquiry.

"I hardly expected to see you here, Davy, after all that has happened," she said in tones of gentle reproof.

"I had to come, Margery," he answered quietly, "I couldn't stay away from you any longer. Won't you believe that I am truly sorry for what I have done and try to forgive me?"

The silent robin, which had been regarding this masculine intruder into its peaceful domain with some uncertainty, now took wing in a sudden flutter of apprehension. For at that moment a heavy-featured individual had crept up back of the tree with an alarming stealthiness of manner. Unconscious of the presence of the hidden eavesdropper, the sad-eyed girl, after a little hesitation, answered the impassioned plea of David Manley.

"I do forgive you," she said in a voice tremulous with emotion, and then, as she saw a hopeful light flash into the eyes of her penitent companion, she added in a firmer tone, "but you must not expcet too much of me at first, Davy. You have hurt me deeply and it is best that you stay away until the wound is quite healed."

"That shall be as you say," he replied tenderly, "for you have given me hope that some day you will let me come back to you."

Then he slowly took from his pocket a folded square of note paper.

"I had almost forgotten to give this to you," he said, extending the paper to the wondering girl. "I found it fastened on the thorn bush near the great bowlder on Seven Oaks hill. It is addressed to you and I think it must be from the Laughing Mask, for he has been seen around there a number of times."

As Margery hastily glanced at the penciled note she saw that Davy was right in his conjecture, and he regained much that he had lost in her affections as she realized what a struggle it must have cost him to act as meesage bearer for his masked rival.

"I'll trouble you to hand over that letter, Miss Golden," demanded Captain Brackett in authoritative tones as he stepped from his place of concealment. "I've had my doubts about your wantin' to land that masked criminal in the cell where he belongs ever since you steered us wrong the time he made his last getaway, an' perhaps this little dockyment will help throw some light on the subject."

His beefy paw suddenly shot out and firmly clutched her slender wrist. But the resisting girl found a timely aid in the person of David Manley, who perceived that for reasons of her own Margery did not wish to surrender the note, and, with a quick movement snatched that object of contention from her fingers and stuffed it in his pocket.

The belligerent captain now advanced threateningly upon the new factor of this unexpected resistance to the majesty of the law.

"Come across with that paper, young man," he bellowed furiously, "or I'll show you what it means to interfere with an officer performin' his duty."

Then as the calm-faced Davy exhibited no indications of complying with this demand, the irate policeman attempted to decide the issue by physical force. Roughly throwing a pinioning arm about the defiant Manley, he made a vigorous effort to extract the much-coveted paper from his prisoner's pocket.

As the struggling figures thrashed and tramped over the orderly flower beds, Enoch Golden and two of Captain Brackett's men, who had heard the sounds of the unequal combat, came hurrying upon the scene. The sight of these enemy re-inforcements acted upon the nearly exhausted Davy like a rowelled spur upon the flanks of a jaded horse. With a supreme effort, he wrenched loose from the grasp of his heavyhanded captor and darted across the stretch of velvet lawn toward the spacious country house, with the determined officers close at his heels. Up the steps and through the open door he scurried, and, gaining the gunroom at the end of the hall, slammed and bolted the heavy door of that sanctuary in the very face of his pursuers.

"Don't be foolish, Davy," called out Golden sharply, "you are making a grave mistake in resisting the law and you will have to suffer the consequences unless you open this door immediately."

As though in compliance with this stern warning, the key grated in the lock and the door swung slowly inward. With a quick rush the besieging forces catapulted into the gunroom, only to find it apparently empty. Then, with a gasp of amazed consternation they beheld a figure which silently emerged from the space between the swung-back door and the wall. For that figure wore an enshrouding mask of yellow cambric and gripped in one hand a heavy caliber revolver, which wavered in disconcerting fashion over that startled group.

"I think Davy must be well beyond recall by this time," he said as he slowly backed toward the door, "and I will now leave to your own devices."

As he spoke the last word he stepped into the hallway, and with almost simultaneous movements pulled the door shut after him and locked it from the outside. Then came a clamor of wrathful voices a the caged detectives, smarting under the indignities to which they had been subjected, hurled themselves in unavailing fury against that stout obstruction which barred their pursuit of the boldly impudent masker.

But with the exception of a fair-haired girl waiting anxiously in the rose garden there was no one in sight about the well-kept grounds. As in response to her eager inquiries, her father told her of their humiliating encounter with the masked interloper. who had miraculously taken the place of the harried Manley, Margery became conscious of the openly suspicious gaze of the russet-faced police captain.

"I don't know what your motive is, Miss Golden," he said resentfully, "but for some reason you have tried all along to discredit my theory about Manley and the Laughing Mask being the same person. What has just happened proves I am right, for no two people could have changed places between the time we chased Manley into the gunroom and that masked criminal opened the door. No one came out of that window and you know it as well as I do."

For a moment the puzzled girl took rapid counsel with herself.

"I am afraid I shall have to discredit your theory again, Captain Brackett," she said in unequivocating tones, "for David Manley did come through that window and I saw him with my own eyes."

For a moment the heavy-featured police officer stared at her in apparent disbelief, but Margery felt she had twisted the truth in a good cause, and presently he turned from her clear, level gaze with the attitude of a man who has completely lost his bearings.

After lunch she slipped away from the group sitting on the broad veranda, discussing ways and means for the immediate capture of the Laughing Mask, and taking a shortcut across the fields, soon came in sight of the old gray farmhouse.

Off to one side of the weather-beaten dwelling she saw Davy comfortably sprawled in a fringed hammock slung between two gnarled appletrees. Suddenly he sprang out of the hammock and, after an irresolute glance toward the house, set off at an easy pace down the road in the direction of Seven Oaks hill. Under the deserted hammock Margery saw a folded square of paper, which she concluded was the note Davy had so narrowly saved from the ruthless clutches of Captain Brackett earlier in the day.

But instead of the penciled lines of the Laughing Mask she saw a rough diagram of a great bowlder with a star bisecting its base-line. Under this star were the words: "Press at this point until opening appears." The significance of the puzzling sketch suddenly flashed into the mind of the quick-witted girl. She knew that at one time extensive coal mining operations had been carried on at Seven Oaks hil.

In these forgotten catacombs, an entrance had apparently been effected by the construction of a secret door at the foot of the lone bowlder on the hilltop. This would account for the sudden disappearance of David Manley behind that solitary rock on a previous occasion, and the equally sudden emergence of the Laughing Mask a moment later. With a feeling that at last she had stumbled upon a tangible clue, Margery sped rapidly across the meadows in the hope of reaching the undermined hill before Davy should arrive by the more circuitous route of the highway.

To her relief, the coast was still clear when she reached her destination, but when she had toiled half way up the steep slope the unsuspecting object of her espionage came sauntering leisurely along the shaded road. Margery darted into a near-by laurel thicket and from this opportune covert kept an intent watch on the movements of the young man, who was now picking his way along the crest of the ridge. As he neared the isolated bowlder he stopped, and then, apparently satisfied he was free from observation, disappeared behind that great sphere of stone. A moment later, as the breathlessly waiting girl half expected, there issued from behind that rocky screen a figure clad in the familiar habiliments of the Laughing Mask.

But at that instant another person emerged from behind the bowlder and descended the hillside within a few yards of the thicket where the wideeyed girl crouched in utter bewilderment. For the newcomer was none othen than David Manley himself and the solution of that baffling mystery seemed further off than ever.

Scene from "THE IRON CLAW," Pathe, 19th Episode.

At Bay

The sadly perplexed girl stepped out from her place of concealment and stood watching the fast disappearing figure of David Manley. To her further amazement, he seemed to be headed directly for the Wilkens' estate. What did it all mean? Deeply occupied with these distressing thoughts, Margery was oblivious to the stealthy approach of four sinister figures worming their way down the slope toward her.

She would have been taken entirely off her ghard had not the heavy-footed gangster known as Dutch Frank clumsily loosed a heavy stone, which went bounding and crashing down the steep incline past the startled girl.

"Spread out, and be quick about it!" Legar commanded sharply. "Tony, cut her off from the house; stay where you are, Dutch, in case she doubles back; Mack, you watch the road; I'll get the girl myself."

Then out of her desperation was born a plan, uncertain and hazardous in its nature, but worth attempting as a last resort. Gathering all her strength for a final effort, she headed directly for the lone bowlder standing on the ridge-top some twenty yards above her. She covered the intervening distance with a frenzied burst of speed and threw herself, panting convulsively, at the base of the massive rock.

Then her brusied fingers came in contact with a slight projection, on which she saw painted the faint outline of a red star. She instantly pressed with all her strength against this projection and, with a sharp click of releasing bolts, a slab of wood so closely resembling the rock as to defy detetion suddenly drooped in its grooved guides, leaving a narrow aperture in the face of the bowler.

Even as Legar, his cruel face aflame with evil passion, rushed upon the defenseless girl, she slipped through the strange opening and as she stumbled onto a rude wooden platform some ingenious mechanism sent the heavy panel shooting into place behind her.

Beneath the platform on which she was standing the groom was broken by flickering tallow dips fixed against the wall, and Margery saw, as she expected, the labyrinthian galleries of the long-deserted coal mine. Then as she discovered a ladder which led down into the wavering shadows the heavy barrier suddenly dropped and silhouetted against the outer light she saw the leering face of Legar.

As he came twisting through the narrow passage the harried girl sprang for the ladder and groping her way downward found herself in a sloping tunnel from which opened a series of exhausted coal pockets.

Margery could now hear rough voices and the shuffling of feet on the platform above her head. After a moment's hesitation she darted into one of the shadowy chambers, hoping to find some place of concealment in its dark recesses. But she was suddenly threatened by new and unexpected dangers, for in the center of that vaultlike room her hurrying feet suddenly slipped from under her, and with a startled outcry she plunged through a hidden trapdoor, which sprang back into place when relieved of her weight.

When the badly shaken girl sat up on the uneven stone flooring where she had landed with considerable force, she realized she had fallen into another of those spectrally lighted chambers on a lower level of the abandoned mine. But there was this difference—the murky cave in which she now found herself had no outlet.

Against one side of that tomblike chamber the miners had left an ascending series of rocky ledges upon which they must have stood to reach the higher coal deposits, but this rough stairway offered no hope of escape to the apprehensive girl.

Then, with a faint flash of light, the trapdoor swung open, and she heard a startled oath, followed by the thud of a heavy body as it struck the rocky flooring. A long silence followed and the alarmed girl realized that her unseen enemy must be lying unconscious where he had fallen.

She did not know that the sudden and mysterious disappearance of Black Tony had proved too much for even the iron nerve of those crime-hardened gunmen.

"Tony must have fallen down an old shaft, but that's no reason for your throwing a fit," Legar said in a voice that was a trifle unsteady, "maybe the girl's down there, too. Get one of those lights off the wall and we'll take a look at that mantrap."

Spurred on by a curse from his grim-faced leader, the heavy-set gangster called Mack advanced slowly and with some trepidation toward a tallow dip sputtering in a bracket fixed against the inky black wall. As he fumbled at that bracket with thick and clumsy fingers, a fearful and gruesome thing happened. Suspended high over his head and concealed with the wall bracket by a slender wire, invisible in the semi-darkness, was a massive iron crowbar, its beveled edge sharpened to a razorlike fineness. The coarse fingers brushing against an ingenious trigger had instantly released that deadly weapon hanging in midair. It dropped straight down like a plummet and catching the unsuspecting gunman squarely on the head, split his skull like an eggshell.

But the supernatural horrors of those subterranean vaults were still to be exhausted. For a moment Dutch Frank, the blond gangster, stared in white-faced consternation at that ghastly figure stretched before him. Then, with a sudden bleat of terror, he turned from the appalling sight and fled blindly along the dusky tunnel toward the ladder leading to the upper world. In his mad rush to escape from those ill-omened vaults of death he blundered heavily against an old and decaying mine prop.

The age-rotted timber crumbled like paper under the forceful blow from the shoulder of the racing blond giant, and with the suddenness of a cloudburst, a great section of deep-fissured rock, which roofed the tunnel, fell with a sullen roar onto the struggling gangster, crushing out his life and blocking up the passage. As the muttering echoes aroused by that landslide slowly subsided. Legar realized that the hand of death had robbed him of the last of his evil followers, and his savage courage entirely forsook him. Obsessed with a mad desire to escape from the encompassing shadows, he frantically tore at the rocks which now checked his egress.

It was with new misgivings that the girl crouching in the stygian gloom of the walled-in crypt on the lower level of the abandoned mine, heard the muffled roar accompanying the cascade of rocks into the tunnel.

But these appalling conjectures were suddenly banished by a danger which threatened dire and immediate results. Her enemy lying under the trapdoor where he had fallen now gave unmistakable signs of returning consciousness.

Presently he would commence to explore his surroundings, and the girl, separated by only a few feet of enshrouding darkness from the merciless criminal, felt her blood turn cold at the thought of those groping fingers which would eventually find her. But as she waited, scarcely daring to breathe for fear of betraying her presence, she heard a low exclamation of satisfaction come from the Italian gunman, and even while she wondered what it could mean, a small shaft of light suddenly pierced the ebony blackness.

That exclamation from her enemy meant he had found his pocket flashlight unbroken, and now a little circle of light traveled over the jutting walls, slowly approaching the spot where Margery Golden crouched, laiting her inevitable discovery with all the courage she could muster. Nearer, and yet nearer, came that betraying beam of light. Suddenly it rested full on the white face of the girl, while from the lips of Black Tony came a startled oath of wonder.

Then the light was quickly extinguished, and Margery heard the soft pad of stealthily approaching footfalls. Into her distraught mind came the memory of those shelflike ridges she had seen at the farther end of the chamber, and, feeling her way along the damp wall, she stole rapidly toward them. Even as she stumbled against the lowest of those stone projections, she heard the sudden spring of the gangster, followed by his cry of baffled fury as he clawed at the empty air where he had last seen her.

Then came a little click to her ears, and again that circle of light commenced its exploration. It suddenly glared into her eyes, and the shadowy form behind it came rapidly under the ledge.

With drawn breath and tumultuously beating heart, she waited, waited until she saw the bullet-shaped head of the gangster just beneath her. Then with a mighty effort she lifted a heavy lump of coal, and with all her strength sent it crashing onto the hairmatted skull of the Italian.

She now had nothing but her bare hands with which to repel that gangster, more dangerous and vicious than a mad dog. As she lay flat on the narrow ledge momentarily expecting a fresh onslaught, she knew there was but one possible chance for her salvation. If her masked protector should by any chance return to this underground labyrinth, which he had apparently utilized as a terribly guarded hiding place, she might yet escape that knife blade.

But the chance was even more remote than the despairing girl could realize, for at that moment, while she was intently listening for the soft step of Back Tony, the Laughing Mask was seated in a fragrant garden talking in an earnest manner to the pretty Dorothy Wilkens, close beside him. Then as he impulsively leaned over and kissed her they heard the rapidly approaching sounds of a hard-driven motor.

Then that car, in which were seated Captain Brackett and two of his detectives, came into view and, with the whine of hastily applied brakes, stopped a short distance down the road. At sight of these implacable enemies the Laughing Mask, with a word of assurance to his companion, slipped quietly through the hedge and ran lightly toward the highway, down which the detectives were already coming. But the meaning of this surprising maneuver was apparent in another moment, for mingled with the startled shouts of the officers came the rapid explosions from a motorcycle, which now darted away with its masked rider bending low over the handle bars.

With a quick crash of gears the automobile started in hot pursuit.

When the Laughing Mask had established a fairly wide margin of safety he slowed down and, leaping from the saddle, ran with quick strides over the fields toward Seven Oaks hill, looming across the valley. A few moments later the stalwart police captain and his two men came pounding over the same course, but at a somewhat slower and heavier gait.

Far down in those buried chambers under the hill, for which those striving figures were headed, a wolfish-faced man desperately clawed at the pile of rock and debris choking the tunnel.

Suddenly with an eellike movement he wriggled through the narrow passage he had effected, and staggered like a drunken man toward the ladder, his scar-ravaged face livid with dread apprehension.

He made his way through the opening and stood confusedly blinking in the bright flood of sunlight. The next moment a running figure bore down upon the outlaw from the other side of the rock. There was a sudden impact of colliding bodies and Jules Legar and the Laughing Mask stood in dazed uncertainty, staring into each other's eyes.

By warily evading the menace of that terrible claw of iron, the masked mystery, with a sudden trick of Japanese origin, sent his heavier opponent toppling over backward. Then, before Legar could regain his balance, the Laughing Mask slipped through that still open passage into the bowlder, the pannel closing sharply as he stepped on the platform. The next instant Legar found himself face to face with Captain Brackett and the two detectives, who had been hot on the trail of the Laughing Mask.

Before Legar could draw his gun those three heavy and resolute officers avalanched themselves upon him, burying him under their combined weight as he crashed to the ground.

To Margery Golden, still lying on that narrow rocky ledge, expecting every moment an attack from out of the dark, the passing time had seemed like a fearful eternity. She had heard Black Tony creeping about below her in an apparently futile search for his flashlight.

Then came a low cry of triumph and a thin streak of light wavered upon her. She saw the sinister, leering face of the swarthy Italian as he came steadily nearer. She shrank back against the rough wall as a long, tapering knife, clutched in sinewy fingers, came reaching toward her. It seemed certain that nothing short of a miracle could save her. But even as the knife was raised to strike, the miracle happened.

The apparently solid wall behind her suddenly gave way and Margery felt herself quickly pulled through an opening by strong, tender arms. She was vaguely conscious of being borne up a ladder and presently a gentle breeze fanned her check. When the fresh air had revived her and she became accustomed to daylight she saw the Laughing Mask bending over her.

"I had a feeling up to the very last that you would save me," she murmured gratefully.

"It was lucky I knew about the old ventilating shaft connecting all the galleries in the mine," he modestly replied; "it will be safe for you to go home now, for I happen to know that Legar himself is captured and his men have all met the final punishfent they so richly deserved."

But Margery fixed a pleading look upon her masked savior.

"Can't you see how I am tortured by this terrible uncertainty," she said in supplicating tones, "if you really love me, you will tell me who you are."

For a moment the Laughing Mask hesitated, then he slowly raised the yellow visor which so long had preserved the secret of his identity. Transfixed with wonder, Margery stood gazing upon the face of her companion. A little cry broke from her lips, a cry that might have signified either joy or sorrow.

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TWENTIETH EPISODE

The Laughing Mask's Triumph

Margery Golden suddenly threw aside the magazine which she had been listlessly thumbing, and springing to her feet, crossed rapidly to the window of her cool, white bedroom. As she stood gazing out with unseeing eyes, a little frown of vexation puckered her forehead. From the open windows of the spacious living-room on the first floor came the subdued murmur of voices. But to Margery's straining ears not a word of that low-toned conference was audible. Occasionally she heard the rumble of Captain Brackett's voice, more strident and authoritative than the others.

The resentful officer of the law had conceived the idea than on more than one occasion Margery had aided and abetted the Laughing Mask in slipping through his fingers, and it was for that reason she was now excluded from the deliberations where the capture of the elusive masquerader was under discussion. In anticipation of this very state of affairs Margery had devised the ingenious method for learning the plans of the detectives.

Having ascertained that the conference was in full swing, she quickly went to a small wicker table and, taking off the telephone receiver, held it pressed tightly to her ear. Her wire was a house extension connected with the trunk line which ran into the living-room, where her father and the officers were now gathered. In that room the telephone standard, resting on a heavy mahogany table, had been skillfully tampered with. Presently the booming voice of the police captain came to the ears of the listening girl.

"When I go after a man I don't quit till I get him," she heard him announce in self-laudatory tones, "I landed that one-armed crook, Jules Legar, in a cell all right, an' I tell you, Mr. Golden, if it hadn't been for your daughter interferin' I'd had the bracelets on the Laughing Mask long ago."

At that moment Margery heard the door shut behind a new arrival, and again it was Captain Brackett's voice which reached her as he impatiently questioned the detective who had just entered.

"What are you doin' here, Walters? Didn't you get the orders I sent you by Jenkins to take Legar out of that chicken-coop they call a jail out here, an' keep yourself handcuffed to him every minute until he was safe in the Tombs?"

"I got your orders, chief," came a hesitating voice, presumably that of the sleuth called Walters, "but I've got some bad news for you, Legar's broke jail. He croaked Jenkins and made a clean getaway."

Then Margery heard the hurried tones of the detective as he launched into an account of the strange escape of Jules Legar.

"I don't see where I'm to blame, chief," he began in a somewhat aggrieved voice. "I seen Jenkins around noon. He was goin' into the jail with a tray from the restaurant. He stops and gives me your orders and says I might as well wait outside until Legar had his feed. That seemed reasonable, an' I hung aroun' for 'bout half an hour. Then when Jenkins didn't come out, I commenced to get kind o' uneasy like an' I steps inside to see what was goin' on.

"Lyin' face down in the corridor I found Jenkins, just outside of Legar's cell. The cell was empty, with the door standin' open and Jenkins' key in the lock. We combed every inch of that jail, but Legar had disappeared without leavin' a trace behind him. I could tell by the looks of Jenkins that he was dead, but when I turned him over I got an awful shock. His face was all twisted up with sufferin' and full of deep lines and wrinkles. Then I seen his hair was all streaked with gray. When he spoke to me he was a healthy young feller, but when I found him he was like some old man about 70, what had died of some awful disease. That's about all an' I don't see how—"

But Margery did not wait to hear the concluding remarks of the detective, for at this point she abruptly hung up the receiver. Here was news of a startling character which must be imparted to the masked guardian of her safety without loss of time. Without stopping to even catch up a hat, she slipped out of her room and down the stairway. As she tiptoed softly past the living-room, the door suddenly opened and Captain Brackett and Walters stood on the threshold. The stern-faced officer watched the slender girl as she went out of the front door and closed it behind her. Then he turned to his crestfallen subordinate.

"Never mind doin' what I was tellin' you, Walters," he tersely commanded. "I want you to shadow that young woman. Don't lose sight of her for a minute."

So it happened that when Margery Golden paused by the mysterious lone bowlder on Seven Oaks Hill a hawkfaced detective was hidden not ten paces distant behind one of the great trees from which the ridge took its name. He saw the girl glance furtively about her, and then from her pursed lips came a low, thrilling call like that of a bird. After a brief interval she repeated this signal, and presently a yellow-masked man came stealthily around the side of the great bowlder. The hidden listener caught enough of what Margery Golden was saying to become aware that she was recounting, almost word for word, his own story of the escape of Jules Legar.

"I have a theory of my own as to what was used to kill Jenkins in that fearful manner," the Laughing Mask was saying, "and I am going to find out tonight whether I am right or wrong. Legar's followers have all been wiped out with the exception of a man calling himself Skidmon. He was known as a brilliant scientist until he contracted the drug habit, and then, when he was down and out, he fell in with Legar. He lives in a tumble-down old house at the foot of the blind alley south of Washington square.

At that moment the detective, burning with zeal to make up for the escape of Jules Legar by the sudden capture of the Laughing Mask, suddenly emerged from behind the oak tree and rapidly advanced upon the startled pair. As the Laughing Mask darted around the bowlder toward the secret door leading into the subterranean retreat, Margery planted herself directly in the path of the oncoming Walters.

"You've about gone the limit this time, young woman," he snarled as he seized her slender wrist in his powerful grasp, "an' we'll see what the chief thinks of your helpin' that criminal make a getaway."

A little later the burly Walters haled his frail prisoner into the living-room, where her father and the detectives were still gathered. Captain Brackett, fuming with anger, tried his utmost to wring from her the secret of the bowlder, but his rapidly volleyed questions failed to break her sphinxlike silence. Finally her loving but sorely tried father locked her in her bedroom to prevent her further interference. Hastily going to her impromptu dictaphone, Margery heard the voice of Walters repeating what the Laughing Mask had said about Skidmon, the last of Legar's henchmen. When he had finished, the blatant tones of Captain Brackett came over the thread of copper.

"Our best move will be to watch the house of this Skidmon," he announced decisively, "an' when our man comes along we'll nab him. If we're playing in luck we might get Legar in the same dragnet."

As Margery replaced the receiver she realized the Laughing Mask was threatened with grave danger. In some way she must warn him. But there seemed no possibility of escaping from the bedroom. Then a sudden scheme flashed into her mind, which she hastened to put into execution.

To mislead her father she tied the bed sheet to the window sill, and when that gentleman discovered the supposed escape, he ran to the shrubbery beneath the window. Then Margery stole out of the closet and silently went her away in her car.

As Margery paused in front of a dismal old rookery she suddenly perceived in the moonlight a shadowy form mounting steadily upward on the narrow fire-escape ladder. When that stealthy prowler stepped onto the iron platform just outside the lighted window she saw it was the daring masker and realized she was too late to warn him. Before she could attract his attention he cautiously raised the window and vanished into that house of mystery. But she quietly determined he should not be taken unawares by his enemies and quickly followed.

She slipped into the empty bedroom and, warily crossing the floor, stood in spellbound wonder gazing through the open doorway. Backed up against a bench stood the terse figure of a middle-aged man with drooping eyelids and the pasty gray complexion that betrayed the habitual use of some noxious drug.

He had apparently been interrupted in the midst of his investigations, for on the bench, just behind him, was some object protected from the light by a strip of thin toweling, a long platinum needle used in extracting germ colonies from their cultures, a compound microscope and an open notebook for recording the result of his labors. Facing the intimidated drug fiend stood the Laughing Mask.

"My patience is about exhausted, Skidmon," he said to the man shrinking back against the bench, "and unless you write that confession clearing me of those crimes committed by Legar with your devilish assistance, I am going to shoot you through the head wih as little compunction as though you were a mad dog. Your terrible poisons have been responsible for more than one unsolved murder and society will be well rid of you."

This convincing threat had the desired effect, for the stoop-shouldered chemist moved sullenly toward a small writing desk standing near the window. As his reluctant pen traveled slowly over a sheet of foolscap, the Laughing Mask stood looking over his shoulder, prompting the other's delinquent memory with an occasional quiet word and the insistent menace of that ever-ready revolver. The details of those abhorrent crimes, committed in cold blood by Legar for the sole purpose of setting the police upon his enemy, had practically been completed when a shrill penetrating whistle sounded from the alley.

The Laughing Mask turned quickly to the nearby window and, throwing back the shutters, leaned out and strove to ascertain the meaning of that foreboding signal. For a moment only he relaxed his guard over the crafty poisoner, but that moment gave to Skidmon the chance he had been seeking. Before the startled girl, watching through the doorway, could cry out a word of warning, he launched himself upon the half-bent figure leaning out of the open windw.

Caught at a decided disadvantage and unable to use his weapon, the Laughing Mask suddenly lost his balance, and, grasping wildly at the empty air, plunged headlong from the window down into the abysmal darkness.

He seemed doomed to sure destruction, but fate decreed the springy branch of an elm tree should catch that hurtling body, and the force of his fall was broken when, limp and unconscious, he dropped a second later onto the stone flagging by the cellar doorway.

As the moon swung across the starstrewn heavens its pale light disclosed the still form of the unconscious Laughing Mask lying under the laboratory window from which the infuriated scientist had flung him. A one-armed man, who came slinking out of the shadows, saw the inert figure and bent over it with a savage exclamation of triumph. He glanced furtively about him, and, throwing back the bulkhead doors leading into the cellar, backed down the short fight of steps dragging the Laughing Mask after him, like a spider dragging a fly into some dark recess.

Legar seemed strangely at home in his dark and gloomy surroundings, for after letting the Laughing Mask drop heavily to the cement flooring, his groping fingers quickly found a battered lantern hanging from a rusty hook. This feeble illumination showed the cellar to be piled with all sorts of discarded household furniture, including a pile of worn-out carpeting near where the masked man was lying. As Legar bent over the helpless figure a faint noise came from the stairway leading to the floor above. He instantly straightened up and made a search for the noises.

From under the pile of carpeting two pair of long arms suddenly stretched out toward the silent form of the Laughing Mask, and, quickly seizing him by the feet and shoulders, dragged him under the frayed folds of that ancient floor covering. When the scarred outlaw gave up his fruitless search and returned to the place where he had left the Laughing Mask, with the full intention of dispatching that sworn enemy with his own hands, he gave a gasp of incredulous amazement as it dawned upon him that this intended victim had completely disappeared.

It flashed into his mind that the Laughing Mask might have recovered sufficiently to have crawled up the short flight of cellar steps, and, hurrying outside, he commenced a systematic search of the dark corners where a man in desperate straits might endeavor to hide. He had hardly left the cellar when the pile of threadbare carpet showed signs of sudden agitation, and, in obedience to certain commands issued in painfully broken whispers, two spectral figures emerged from under that singular refuge and glided toward the stairway leading to the upper story, where the laboratory was located.

In that laboratory the wide-eyed Margery Golden was searching the littered work bench, hoping to find something to incriminate the venomous Skidmon. She did not venture to touch the glittering instruments, but turned her attention to the object which was hidden under the thin strip of toweling. When, after a little hesitation, she gingerly raised that flimsy covering, she saw a thin glass vessel bearing a printed label and half filled with a gelatinous substance. She stopped and read from the label the words "Colon Bacilli," but that did not convey to her that in the nutrient medium contained in that Petri dish was a culture growth alive with millions of malignant germs. Hoping to find some more tangible clue, she replaced the towel and picked up the open notebook lying near the microscope. Her face went white with the horror of the thing as she deciphered the cramped entries:

May 13—Emmerich has advanced the theory that old age is brought about in large party by the weakened resistence of the subject to the ravages of the bacillus coli, colonies of which invariably infest the digestive tract of every person even though in normal health. The activity and number of these becilli vastly increase with advancing age, causing a form of auto-intoxication and a subsequent hardening of the arteries due to increased blood pressure, and other symptoms of general structural decay. It would seem probably that from a sufficiently large colony of colon bacilli a virulent toxic poison might be extracted, which, administered even in minute quantities, should almost immediately attack the tissues and destroy the subject with all the indications of death from extreme old age. Such a poison, apparently unknown to science, and already present in less malignant form in every human system, would be extremely baffling in the event of an autopsy. I shall immediately start experimenting along these lines.

May 15—The colony of colon bacilli which I started in a gelatin culture medium is multiplying rapidly. Flourishes best at blood heat—destroyed at temperature of 60 degrees Centigrade. The change in color from grayish white to brown should indicate an increase in virulence and pathogenic qualities.

May—17 Inoculated guinea pig with bacilli poison—died instantly; body shrunk and withered; much encouraged.

May 20—Discovery has just been put to a gratifying practical test—managed to get a needle infected with the bacilli extract to Legar who had been captured and confined in prison. Legar has just communicated with me. He succeeded in scratching his jailer with the contaminated needle, and the man was seized immediately with convulsions and died in two or three minutes with all the symptoms to be expected. Legar regained his liberty, and now wishes to destroy an entire family named Golden. I will prepare minute capsules which will keep the bacilli alive and—

And as with a shudder Margery came to the last unfinished and cold-blooded entry she heard Skidmon rapidly approaching the door. Thrusting the incriminating journal into her dress, she quickly stole into the back room, where she could watch the laboratory without being observed herself. She saw the unnerved bacteriologist hurriedly drag a battered trunk from a dark and cavernous closet. As he threw an uneasy glance toward the door leading into the hall his face suddenly froze into an expression of abject terror.

Advancing from the dorrway came a figure with features cloaked by a mocking yellow mask. This startling apparition deliberately aimed a black automatic at the terrified scientist and with his left hand silently pointed to the desk where lay the unfinished confession. Skidmon faltered toward the desk in obedience.

But his intelligent mind worked quickly, and by the time he had affixed his name to that document vindicating the masked fugitive from Legar's atrocious crimes he had banished the fears which this supernatural resurrection had caused him and determined on a course of action. Rising from the desk he approached the Laughing Mask, who was standing near the open closet with his ready weapon in his hand. Skidmon held out the signed confession, but before the other could take it the paper, with seeming iradvertence, sliped from the fingers of the scientist and fluttered to the floor. As he stooped to regain it he suddenly hurled his weight against the legs of his unsuspecting enemy with a force that sent him toppling over backward into the depths of the closet, and before the Laughing Mask could regain his footing the door had been swung shut and bolted.

Margery, from her place of concealment, saw the loose-lipped malefactor make a motion as though to destroy the confession, but he suddenly grew rigid as though gripped again by the hand of fear. Following the direction in which his eyes were staring, she saw the reason for his trepidation. A figure masked in the identical manner as the man just imprisoned in the closet came slowly through the hall doorway.

"It would be foolish to tear up that little document," he said in tones of grim determination, "for you would have to write it over. As it is rather essential to my welfare, I'll trouble you to hand it to me."

But instead of complying with this demand the dazed and panic-stricken analyst backed slowly away from that terrifying specter. His retreat was suddenly checked by the laboratory work bench, on which he heavily dropped a trembling hand to steady himself. As he did so there came a sharp sound of breaking glass and, with an abrupt cry of pain, he flung up his deeply gashed hand, splashed with blood and a thick ooze of gelatinous matter. He turned and saw the splintered pieces of the fragile vessel which had contained the colon bacilli culture. A dull moan of horror came from his blue lips as he realized he was hopelessly inoculated with the deadly virus.

In wild desperation he caught up the towel from the work bench and scrubbed the smear of blood and sticky substances from his open wound. But the strip of linen dropped from his nerveless fingers as a series of convulsive tremors shook his tortured body. Then his knees gave way under him and he slowly sank upon the floor, and after several jerky spasms his pain-racked form was stilled in death.

Overcome by the sight of that gruesome tragedy, Margery stood rooted to the floor, inarticulate and trembling. She saw the Laughing Mask pick up the confession and go out of the laboratory toward the stairway. Still holding the revolver, he descended to the cellar with the air of a man whose mission is but half finished. Even as he hastily concealed himself back of the piles of carpet he heard Legar returning from his futile search of the premises. That puzzled worker of iniquity suddenly found himself looking into a revolver held by the Laughing Mask, who had stepped out of the shadows.

Realizing he had been outwitted and that resistance was useless, Legar raised his arms above his head in obedience to the curt command of the other. But the evil genius was not slumbering, and as his lifted right hand came in contact with a large earthen flower pot standing on a shelf above him he grasped that heavy object and hurled it with all his strength full in the face of his masked opponent.

That crashing and unexpected blow accomplished its purpose, for the Laughing Mask dropped in a motionless heap as though he had been struck by a bullet. The one-armed man, bending over his apparently lifeless enemy, saw a paper protruding from the inner pocket of his coat. As he glanced at it by the sickly light of the lantern he realised its purport, and hurried up the stairs to call Skidmon to account for disclosing his guilty secrets.

The first door he opened proved to be that of a small butler's pantry, and by the flickering light of the match he saw in the gloomy compartment a statue-like form standing with folded arms. The silently accusing figure wore a yellow mask. With a half-stranged oath he dropped the glowing match end and slammed the door on that masked apparition.

He raced up the stairs to the third story landing, where he paused to regain his breath before entering the laboratory of his traitorous henchman. He sudenly recoiled as though struck a blow. Down the narrow passage came the Laughing Mask.

For a moment the terrorized malefactor cowered against the rickety banisters. Then, as that dread figure came nearer, he wheeled about and steadily mounting up to meet him came another figure with its face also covered by a cynically smiling yellow mask. The despairing criminal turned and fled toward the attic, but standing motionless at the top of that flight of stairs was still another yellowhooded figure. Like some fear-crazed animal, Legar rushed blindly through the laboratory doorway. Skidmon's body lay where it had fallen, and as Legar's eye fell on that ghastly and distorted face he gave a sobbing moan of fear.

As he glanced toward the hall doorway he saw his escape was cut off in that direction, for standing on the threshold was a quietly waiting Laughing Mask. He threw open the door leading into the chamber where Skidmon had been engaged in packing his effects, but stationed in the center of that room was a forbidding form wearing a yellow visor. As Legar backed away from that hateful vision he tripped over the body of the dead scientist and fell heavily, striking his forehead a sharp blow against the edge of the laboratory bench. He slowly got to his feet, pressing his hand in a dazed manner against his injured temple, from which a little crimson stream was trickling down into his eyes.

Catching up the towel which had covered the glass vessel broken by Skidmon, he mopped the blood from his eyes, and the jagged wound on his forehead. Then as he felt a clammy moisture on his fevered skin he hastily examined the towel and saw it was smeared with a substance resembling a crushed jelly fish. He saw more of that gelatinous matter on the bench and quickly picked out of it a piece of broken glass bearing a printed label. As he read the words, Colon Bacilli, he knew his doom was sealed.

With distended eyes and foam-flecked lips he suddenly pitched headlong to the floor, where he lay writhing and twisting like a soul in torment. As the relentless poison ate into his vitals his convulsive struggles weakened, and death stilled forever his thashing iron claw.

Then the shuddering girl became conscious that the Laughing Mask was standing near, and as he stooped and took the confession from the stiffening fingers of the dead criminal she saw his yellow visor was torn and splashed with blood.

Suddenly there resounded through the quiet house the sound of crashing blows delivered upon the front door, followed a moment later by heavily pounding feet as the raiding detectives, headed by Captain Brackett, came storming up the stairs. Presently with Enoch Golden and the heavy-jawed captain in the lead they came crowding into the room where he and Margery were waiting. In the grasp of those astounded detectives were no less than four Laughing Masks, each one an exact counterpart of the other.

The detectives tore the yellow coverings of their prisoners and disclosed the straightforward and unfamiliar features of four young men of about the same age as David Manley. With a puzzled exclamation the police captain approached the remaining Laughing Mask standing by the side of Margery Golden. That man of mystery silently extended Sidmon's confession to the police captain, who glanced hastily through it.

"Well, I guess that lets you off," he muttered with evident disappointment, "but now you're clear of the law, what's the use of hidin' under that mask?"

With a quick and decisive movement the Laughing Mask stripped off that grotesquely smiling piece of yellow cambric, revealing the handsome and boyish face of the young secretary, David Manley.

"Now that Legar is dead, my disguise has served its purpose," he explained in quiet tones, as he glanced around that circle of intent listeners. "He knew I would try to protect my employer and his daughter from his evil purpose of revenge, and by acting in a double role I was able to fight him to better advantage. I finally organised four of my friends into a sort of secret order of Laughing Masks, but they always kept in the background except on one or two pressing occasions. Miss Wilkins, my stepsister, made our masks, and we used her garden as a meeting place. Miss Golden has known all this since we worsted Legar in the coal mine, and I think she will join me in inviting you all to come to a little affair which is going to be held in a church in the very near future."

As Margery turned away to hide her tears and her blushes, her father warmly grasped his former secretary's hand, and after a moment the solemn red face of Captain Brackett slowly cracked into a sheepish grin as he extended his beefy paw to David Manley, alias the Laughing Mask.

(THE END.)

Scene from Pathe's "The Iron Claw" Episode No. 20.

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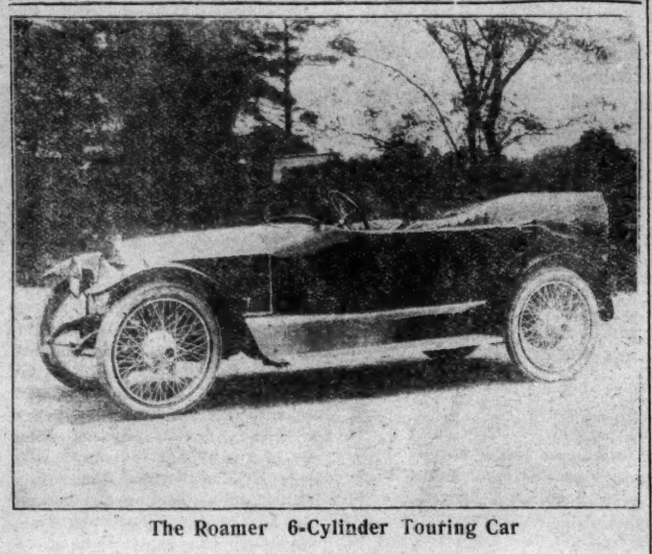
AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, APRIL 8, 1917

The American Rolls-Royce



The Roamer 6-Cylinder Touring Car

Today we know the mechanism of a motor car has reached that stage of perfection where in cars sold above a certain price, trouble-free operation may rightly be assumed, and so the quest is for something more than a thing of utility. We desire an automobile whose design, painting and upholstery will reflect the personal taste of the possessor.

When the first automobile was designed and built, the idea of beauty was not "among those present." The primary object was locomotion; the uppermost question in the minds of its sponsors and those who contemplated purchase was the simple one, "Will it run?" Those were the pioneer days of motor car building, the period when the element of style played little or no havoc with the sleeping hours of our automobile designers.

Beauty of lines, in an architectural sense, was seldom discussed in the drafting rooms of automobile factories. Seemingly, motor car designers in those days were fired by a keen desire to produce something that would "work." If anyone had possessed the fore-thought to mention beauty of design to them, they probably would have replied that the Monitor of 1862 was not an object of beauty but very effective.

It was much the same, we may believe, when clothes and houses were first thought of. The dominant factor in the minds of those who conceived them was protection from exposure. It was only later man discovered they could be both useful and beautiful. And in the same way, today finds us with a decidedly different conception of the automobile.

Created for the Owner

There never has been, however, until the advent of the ROAMER, an American motor car selling for less than $4,000 which was created particularly for its owner and not just for a market. The production of the ROAMER has lent a new charm to the possibilities of motor purchase, because for the first time it has made it possible to purchase a luxury car of distinct, outstanding beauty at a price commensurate with the incomes of most of us.

The ultimate pleasure in possessing an object of beauty is difference. It must be different, not only from the common and conventional, but from other beautiful objects as well. It is this continual search for difference that impels the eternal evolution of fashion—the never ceasing effort to attain the unusual. Having been by many centuries the pioneers in catering to this taste, dictators of dress are quick to satisfy this penchant. But the desire for a personal motor car, which was not prohibitively priced, has seemingly existed for a long time in the minds of motorists, and prospective purchasers of motor cars, without winning recognition from the makers of automobiles.

Our automobile makers have been content to pride themselves upon the volume of their production rather than upon the beauty of the integral units. It is a trifle difficult, to say the least, to maintain distinction in a motor car when some 2,000 or 50,000 facsimiles are in active circulation. And so the fact remains that by indulging in our national passion for productions running into big figures, there has been an unending stream of conventional, common-place automobiles proceeding from the automobile plants of this country.

Abroad the situation has been different, notably for two reasons. In the first place quantity production—in our American sense of the single manufacturer turning out 20,000 to 250,000 cars a year—is unknown; and secondly, the usual foreign practise is for the automobile maker to content himself with the production of the chassis only, leaving the construction of the body to a professional coach builder. The result of this practise has been the introduction of an ideal of design into a field which, in the United States, has been dominantly commercial.

Of recent years, and to a very limited extent, this foreign precedent has been followed in this country—notably in the larger cities—and bodies by Brewster, Golde, Holbrook, Demarest, Stone and Kimball are to be found in the garages of those patricians who do not consider $7,500 or $10,000 too great an expenditure for a motor car that is aesthetically satisfying.

Personality in One's Car

The entrance of the ROAMER into motordom marked the achievement of personality in one's motor car. Its introduction was notable because it took up the torch of artistic vehicle design which has been passed on from period to period in the world's history. The ROAMER continues to perpetuate the ideals of beauty which actuated the production of Cleopatra's barge, the medieval palanquin, the sedan of milady and the coach-and-four that marked the closing of the nineteenth century—each the illustration, for its age, of man's typification of the ideal vehicle.

It may seem strange that we have come to be judged by our motor cars, but our motor car does represent to the beholder the reflection of our individuality and becomes an expression of our ideals of beaut and taste. That is why today the characterless, large production car—except as a matter of pure utility—is certain to be evanescent, while the ROAMER possesses the desirable tone of aloofness, of utter difference from any other American motor car, which makes ownership peculiarly pleasant.

To drive a ROAMER is to cease being an owner of one of the countless throng of undistinguished, even undistinguishable, automobiles. The ROAMER is always a contrasting note in any assemblage of motor cars, the high light of beauty, and the invariable cynosure. More markedly than any other car in America the ROAMER represents individuality. To those who take their pleasure in the sheer delight of the sensation of motion; to those who regard the automobile as a means of economical travel, the ROAMER may not appeal. But to those who regard pride of ownership as the apotheosis of gratification, the ROAMER will come as a gift of the gods.

In this democratic age, beauty remains the one aristocrat. We want not only to own our car exclusively, but to own an exclusive car, and the ROAMER will always retain the charm of the exclusive. Not only is the ROAMER kept apart from every other car by its patrician beauty of line and perfection of detail, but each and every ROAMER maintains its own individuality apart from its high-bred kin by the difference in the color finish of its body, upholstery and top which is the option of evry purchaser. And the appeal of the ROAMER will always limit its output and keep it from reaching that point where its beautiful lines become too familiar and the recognition of its beauty is consequently dulled.

'The Real, Right Thing'

The ROAMER is the type of car that cannot endure too many replicas. It will never be a motor car of that class of hastily produced, hurriedly finished cars which readily degenerate into the proletariat of motordom. In the ROAMER you are assured a car that is comparable only to the smaller models of such foreign cars as the Rolls-Royce, Lancia, Fiat, Isotta Fraschini and DeDion Bouton. It is a car the connoisseur of the Champs Elysees would instantly salute as *de rigueur*, and that the smart pedestrian in Hyde Park would unquestionably concede to be the real right thing. It can wend its way through Fifth Avenue on terms of perfect equality with the scions of old-world lineage. You can drive a ROAMER anywhere you will—it is always America's Smartest Car. Go with it where you will, you will be conscious of an unflaggingly flattering homeage of glances. The ROAMER wends its way through traffic like a patrician through a drawing room. It has a delicate, clear-cut profile, the graceful poise and satisfying sweep of line that leaves the beholder wide-eyed with admiration. Step from your ROAMER in the metropolitan district of any American city and a group of admirers will gather around it before the traffic officer can blow his whistle twice.

The contour of the ROAMER is a blend of masculine strength with almost feminine grace. The result is a car embodying the utmost in elegance—in ease of performance. The ROAMER glides through the turmoil of metropolitan traffic with the indolent ease of one born to dominate; and yet you are always thrillingly aware of the steel beneath the velvet—the athletic eagerness of power pulsing beneath the calm exterior.

The beauty of the ROAMER is more than body deep. Under its hood and floor boards will be found a mechanical beauty equal to the exterior grace and finish.

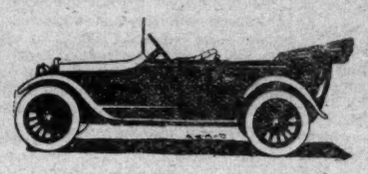
Mechanical Perfection

For instance, take the Roamer-Rutenber motor. This six cylinder Rutenber motor is a development of the history-making Rutenber "four" which was the cornerstone of the American automobile industry. The first mechanically good four cylinder motor ever produced in this country or abroad was designed by Edwin A. Rutenber. The first American automobiles to give mechanical satisfaction were those using the Rutenber motor. It made the reputation of such cars as the Haynes-Apperson, the National, the Stoddard-Dayton and the Speedwell. Veteran automobile drivers know the name "Rutenber" as the watch-word of mechanical excellence. It is no uncommon thing to find Rutenber motors that have done their trick of 200,000 miles, or better, which may still be depended upon for thousands of additional miles of service. The Roamer-Rutenber "six" has the same simplicity, freedom from vibration and general excellence of design which has always made the name "Rutenber" a word to conjure with among the motor-wise.

Just as there are many companies which build many more pianos than the Steinway and watch-makers whose output dwarfs that of the Howard, so there are motor builders whose production makes that of the Rutenber Company pale into insignificance, because the Rutenber Company has been content to drop the word "Quantity" from their vocabulary and make "Quality" their only watch-word. Thus it is that while the Rutenber has replaced many motors of other manufacture, no motor of other manufacture has ever replaced a Rutenber.

The secret of the Roamer-Rutenber

(Continued on Page 8)



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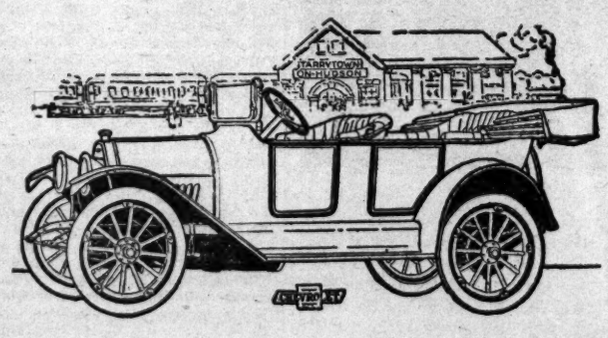

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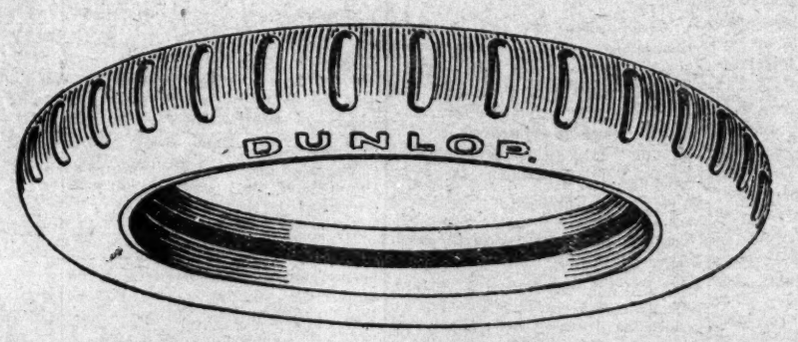

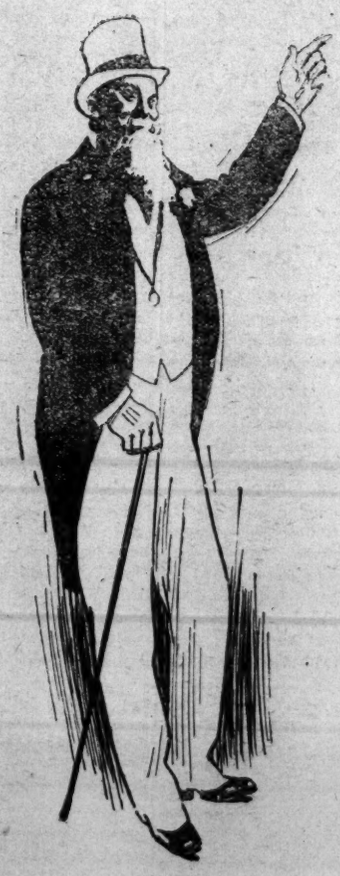

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Join Staff of H. S. Honigsberg & Co., Inc.

MR. JOHN KILGOUR,
Assistant Manager.

MR. H. A. TRUSSLE,
Mechanical Superintendent.

Necessitated by the rapid expansion of the business of H. S. Honigsberg and Co., Inc., Mr. Honigsberg has brought back with him from America two experts in the automobile industry, whose likenesses appear above, destined to fill the positions of assistant manager and mechanical superintendent respectively.

Mr. John Kilgour, the new assistant manager, has been connected with motor cars ever since he left school. He started his career in Detroit, with the Cadillac Motor Car Company, and passed through the various branches of their factory, acquiring a thorough and practical knowledge of the automobile industry. He left the Cadillac factory to enter the selling field of the Packard Motor Car Co., Detroit. After long and successful service with that well-known organisation, he was selected by his principals to proceed to China to join the Honigsberg Co., Mr. Honigsberg having personally requested them to supply him with two of their best men (of the other "best man" more anon). Mr. Kilgour will be in and about the Honigsberg office and garage, and his principal duties will be to see that customers get the best possible service, and that all work undertaken is turned out in the best possible manner and in the quickest time compatible with good workmanship.

Mr. H. A. Trussle, the new mechanical superintendent has had 12 years' experience in automobile construction and the maintenance of America's best cars. He has also been connected with the Studebaker and Buick companies at their respective factories. At the last-mentioned institution, his work was in connection with their extensive manufacture of motor car parts and the assemblage of same. During 1916 he was superintendent of the Chicago branch of the Packard Factory, where his services were utilised in the control of the construction of 2,200 cars and several hundreds of trucks.

It has long been a saying in America "That a man who has been through the Packard school is a man who knows the automobile industry from A to Z." Thus, Mr. Honigsberg has been fortunate in securing the services of two such experts, who, by maintaining the system which they are about to put in force, will make the Garage second to none in Shanghai, or, in fact, in any part of the East.

Both gentlemen are very much impressed with what they have seen of Shanghai, and state that probably only one out of every 10,000 men in America know anything at all about China and its possibilities.

Mr. J. Raes, Far Eastern service superintendent of the Buick Factory, will arrive in Shanghai on the 15th inst.

Before the end of this month, no less than 37 Buick Touring Cars and Roadsters ("Fours" and "Sixes") are due to arrive. H. S. Honigsberg and Co., Inc., sole agents for the Buick Car, state that their Buick Service will be unexcelled, as three foreign mechanics will be available at all times.

VALUE OF SYSTEMATIC CARE OF MOTOR-CARS

Springs, Bearings And Upholstery Are All Apt To Be Neglected

The average motorist of today when giving his car its weekly, semi-weekly or daily "once over," goes through about the following program: he puts oil in the crankcase if needed, inspects differential and gear case to see if lubrication is O. K., possibly oils pump, timing gears, fan, steering gear and clutch collar; then if he is a little more careful than the average, he turns down grease cups on wheels, axles, spring ends and other bearings that are in sight and with a sigh of relief calls it a good job and quits.

The first thing that might be mentioned as often neglected is the springs, for no matter how good or perfect is your spring suspension, it cannot and will not do its work properly unless cared for.

Springs rust from the action of the air and water, from the mud that dries on them and other natural causes, and when in this condition are sluggish in their movements and apt to be noisy.

The remedy is to purchase a spring leaf spreader for a dollar, pry the leaves apart, apply oil with an oil can, then clean the ends of the springs till they are free from rust and dirt and apply more oil.

Some people prefer to use flake graphite for this purpose, and it is also good, the main thing being to furnish the springs with some sort of lubricant that will cause them to slip over each other when in action and perform their work as they were intended to.

The bearings that the wheels run on are much neglected and many a car pulls hard and shows lack of power on this account; they should be taken off from the car twice a year, bearings inspected, adjusted and lined up if necessary, packed with grease of the proper consistency and carefully placed so that they spin freely and stop with the valve down; at the same time they should be tight enough to eliminate all side play, for there is nothing more distressing than to see a car going down the street with "wobbly wheels" and it is likewise hard on tires and the general running of the car.

Body squeaks are a common complaint seldom attended to and are usually caused by body and fenders rubbing. This may be obviated by locating the noise and applying a small thin strip of leather between the parts.

Most of us wash our cars occasionally, but few of us spend any time on cushions, upholstering and top. These should be beaten, dusted and cleaned with the same care that is given the body of the car, and once a year some good liquid dressing should be applied to bring back the finish and keep it lustrous and new in appearance. I might note here the lack of attention given to the adjustment of valve tappets, and it is a thing of much importance. In most cars it is easily done and the adjustment should be made so that a thin visiting card may be pulled from between the tappets without tearing. If we want long lived, sweet running, good looking cars we must care for them all the time in a systematic way, and there is very little excuse for not so doing, inasmuch as the instructions given by car manufactures are so simple that "all who run may read."

Shanghai Post Office Has Two Motor Trucks

Chinese Institution in Peking Road Starts Up-To-Date Delivery Service

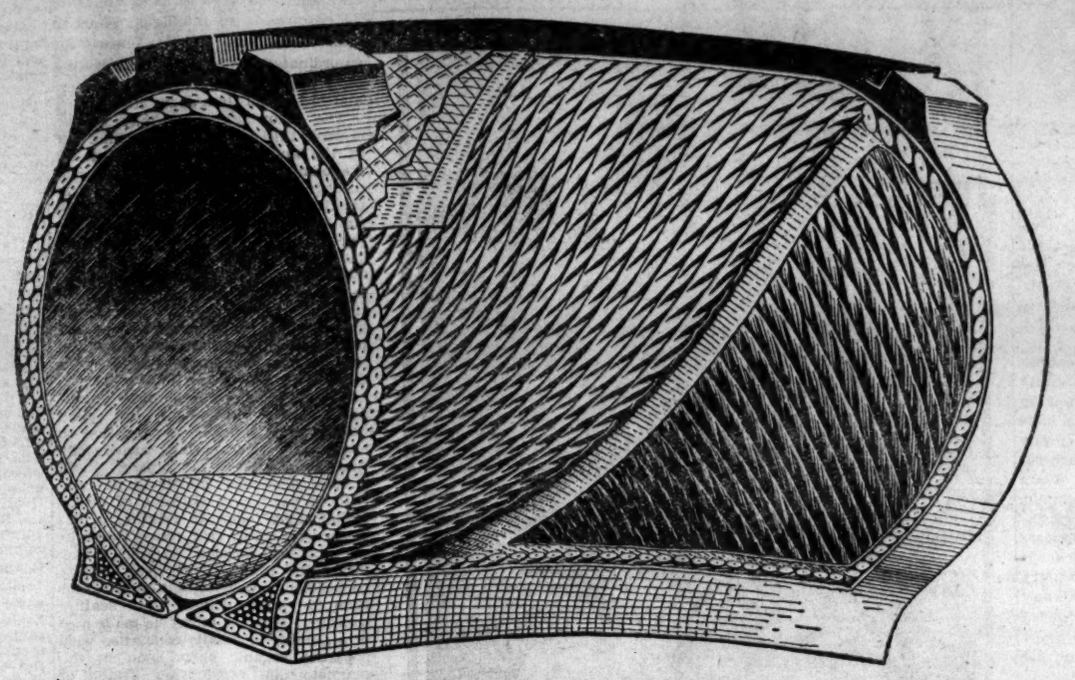
The Shanghai branch of the Chinese Post Office, with headquarters on Peking and Szechuen Roads, have just added to their delivery service two motor trucks which will be run in addition to their other wagons, and in time be increased to four, replacing the present horse wagons.

Painted in green, with the letters "Chinese Post Office" in yellow across the body, the trucks make an imposing figure as well as a most useful addition to the service of the local Chinese Post Office.

These cars will be used for the carrying of mailbags to and from the head office, railway stations and the jetties. They were put into commission on April 3, and have since been doing excellent work. They should prove a great improvement on the old system.

Built by the Clement-Bayard Works of Paris, they have a deadweight capacity of 1½ tons. The motors are 4-cylinder, 50 h.p. and can attain a speed of 60 miles. The fuel consumption is 10 gallons per 62 miles. They are fitted with large pneumatic rubber tires, the back wheels being double.

The new cars are now being tried as an experiment, and if successful will be added to, making altogether four cars for the Shanghai postal district. It is also expected that the Tientsin, Hankow and other important branches will likewise be fitted with these modern service trucks in course of time.



CROSS-SECTION OF A SMALL SILVERTOWN CORD TYRE.

These giant "Muscles of —Mileage"

HERE are the Thews and Sinews—the Muscles and Tendons of "SAMPSON,"—laid bare!

Here are the *two layers* of giant *"Cords,"*—laid transversely—one layer over the other—with a layer of live Rubber between.

Here is the Secret of Silvertown Cord Tyre *Strength* and *Endurance*, revealed.

Each Cord flattened like a tape, so that each strand may *overlay* the other, at the tread (as fish scales do), *bridging the interstices.*

Each Cord STRONG enough to *lift a Man's weight.*

Each giant Cord laid side-by-side with the next Cord, but FREE TO MOVE INDEPENDENTLY of the rest, *without friction.*

Free,—because each Cord lies *between* two layers of *Elastic Rubber.*

—Each Cord so thickly *coated with* that Elastic Rubber,—so thoroughly *impregnated* with it,—that no two strands of Cotton *can touch each other,* —"saw" across each other,—or *wear* each other out through Friction Heat, or Chafing

THAT is the secret of such wonderful FLEXIBILITY in Silvertown Cord Tyres! Each *"Muscle of Mileage"* permitted to play *freely* in its Elastic Rubber bed, as the Muscles of the powerful, but *nimble* Athlete, play,—in action.

This sinewy FLEXIBILITY, then, is what *reduces "Traction-Wave"* to the Minimum, in Silvertown Cord Tyres!

It conserves practically *all* of the Motor-Power, to *turn the Wheels.*

This,—instead of *wasting* a large part of it, in continuous BENDING of the *stiff unyielding Walls,* of *other* Tyres.

It takes *out of* Motoring that continuous "UP-HILL" work which the *bending* of *stiff* Tyres is equivalent to.

HENCE—the Car equipped with Silvertown Cord Tyres will—

—Travel *25 per cent. further* on each *Gallon* of Gasolene!

—Develop *17 per cent. more Speed* from same motor!

—Ride with *50 per cent. less* Vibration!

—Coast down hill *30 per cent. further!*

With all this, Silvertown Cord Tyres have such giant STRENGTH, that they are practically *immune* to Stone-bruise, Puncture or Blow-out.

—Such marvellous ENDURANCE, that they have been driven *1,500 Miles,* at an *average* Speed of *76 Miles* per hour, *without changing a Tyre.*

Silvertowns are the *easiest* of all Tyres permanently to Repair,—the most *Aristocratic* in appearance,—and the most *Luxuriously smooth-running* to ride upon.

You are paying for them NOW (without getting them), in the *25 per cent. additional Gasolene* your *present Tyres* consume.

P. S.—Have you ever been *shown* what lies *under* the "Silvertown Rib" Tread of so-called "Cord" Tyres that are NOT *Silvertown* Cord Tyres?
Why are the "Inside-Works" of OTHER so-called "Cord" Tyres NEVER Tustrated?

Silvertown

GOODRICH

Cord Tyres

DISTRIBUTORS:

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2a Jinkee Road, Shanghai. Phone No. 2661.

MAXWELL EXPERT PAYS VISIT TO SHANGHAI

Shipments to Orient Increase By 200 Per Cent During Last Year

"The growing popularity of the Maxwell Car," said Mr. W. T. Longwell yesterday to a representative of THE CHINA PRESS, "is evidenced by the increase in shipments to the Orient during the past twelve months of more than 200 per cent."

Mr. Longwell, special factory representative of the Maxwell Corporation, has just completed a tour which has taken him to every country in the Far and Near East. He sailed from Shanghai last Thursday for the U.S.A. by the T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru.

Every place in which organisations have been formed for the furtherance of Maxwell interests was visited by Mr. Longwell. Service stations have been established in every city of any size, whereby owners may secure repair parts promptly, and also obtain the services of an expert mechanic, specially trained for Maxwell service.

The Maxwell is one of the pioneers among the motor-cars of America. It was thirteen years ago in January last that the first car with a thermo-syphon cooling system was introduced to the world at the Automobile Show in New York. Many laughed at the idea of cooling a motor in this fashion, but today, more than three-quarters of the cars built have this system of cooling.

The Maxwell was also the first company to bring out a fully-equipped car (with electric starter and lights) for less than G.$800.

The economy of upkeep and running expense has been one of the biggest selling features of the Maxwell.

The local agents and distributors of this now well-known car are the Eastern Garage, and their genial manager, Mr. Colin Campbell, is at all times ready to give demonstrations and afford all information in his power.

Champion Woman Trapshooter Of The United States

MRS L. G. VOGEL. PHOTO BY INTERNATIONAL.

Competing against hundreds of women from all parts of the country, Mrs. L. G. Vogel, of Detroit, has won the mid-Winter handicap shoot at the traps at Pinehurst, N. C. This makes her the leading woman trapshooter of the United States. She holds many championships and medals as evidence of her skill at the traps.

After-War Models

We don't know to what, if any, degree the Order prohibiting new construction and completing of motor vehicles, excepting with the sanction of the Ministry of Munitions, and under certain defined conditions, affects the preparatory work of the designing and testing departments of our motor factories, says the Motor Trader and Review. Probably there is some tacit acquiescence in the continuation of this necessary work, subject to reasonable restraint, at all events it is to be hoped that some effort is being made toward realising designs and testing the first products intended for the trade war which everyone anticipates will begin early and be a long and arduous campaign.

It is an open secret that several British firms and certain syndicates at present little heard of, have been considering this aspect of the future and the demands it will make on them. The unnamed syndicates appear to be a stimulating influence in this respect, and no doubt much of their prospect of a successful debut is the explanatory factor of this situation as well as being to a greater or less extent, according to the outlook of the firms concerned responsible for much "shaking up" of the "dry bones" of the industry.

Glancing over the lay-out of a normal car of today, one must realise how fundamentally affected the whole outlook of the progressive maker has been since the war closured private manufacturing. A study from this aspect is both necessary and valuable on the score of economy, since when the time becomes favorable for a resumption of manufacture, there will be both less money for experiment and much less need for it. What will be required is an intelligent effort to translate into the concrete chassis the co-ordinated experience which has been accumulating in other quarters and to lose no time about it.

The following points may be set down in this connection: The influence of the multi-cylinder lay-out of the diagonal setting (1) from the mechanical, and (2) from the competitive manufacturing standpoints:—the scope for specialised output, compared with the alternative system:—the bearing of the electric starter and lighting problem on ignition by magneto or some alternative system:—the unit combination of engine and change-speed gear considered from experience both from the users' as well as the manufacturing aspects:—rear axle drive both in relation to alternative systems, e.g., the new spiral-bevel gear v. the worm and plain bevel forms, and also in relation to comparative cost, nothing incidentally that the spiral-bevel form of tooth enables a smaller pinion to be used without sacrificing stiffness of tooth:—this same factor in relation to the better grading of gear ratios throughout the transmission lay-out; and, lastly, the relation of leaf spring suspension to wear or durability rather than to mere driving or seating comfort. Mention might be made also of a number of details concerned with separate organic parts such as the magneto and carburetor, system of feeding the fuel, not to mention the vast field of research in respect of liquid fuel. Any who read current motor papers must know that the world has not been idle in matters affecting private trade, despite the war. How much of this knowledge has been assimilated and is ready for a practical use?

The American Rolls-Royce

(Continued from Page 6)

motor may be expressed in two words—Simplicity and Precision. A great number of the mechanics in the Rutenber shops have been there for ten, twelve and fifteen years, and the whole organisation is permeated with the idea of precision. The accurate machining of every part, the hair-breadth fineness of fitting, the almost loving care bestowed upon each Rutenber motor is what makes it the quiet, sweet-running, purring masterpiece of motor building.

No experienced motorist could possibly drive a ROAMER without appreciating immediately its mechanical pre-eminence. He would know at once that here is a motor you can throttle down to a mile and a half an hour in "high." He would recognise immediately the lack of vibration. If a ROAMER were standing idling at the curb, you could lay your hand on the hood and not know that the motor was running.

A slight experience in driving the ROAMER would assure you that this high speed motor can accelerate to forty miles an hour in intermediate speed in practically an infinitesimal period of time and turn 55 miles an hour, sweetly and silently. On tour, the Roamer-Rutenber motor gives a generous 18 to 20 miles on a gallon of gas. In ordinary metropolitan running, 15 to 17 miles may be expected; and the consumption of oil is almost incredibly economical.

Only a canvass of owners of Rutenber motors could convey the whole-souled enthusiasm and the absolute affection that the Rutenber engenders. The Roamer-Rutenber is so willing a servant, so unflagging in its performance, so quick in its response, so positive in its power, that purchasers of the ROAMER will have an increasing appreciation of its virtues through the coming years.

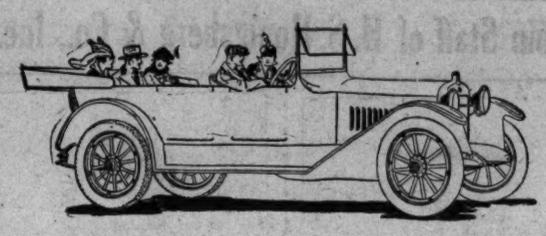
Beautiful In and Out

The same standard of quality which governs the selection of its motor holds true of all the other ROAMER parts. A single glance at the complete specifications will immediately reveal the fact that when it came to the choice of materials for the ROAMER, the question "What can it be bought for?" was never raised. It was simply a matter of determining whether this part or that part was good enough to enter into the construction of the ROAMER.

You may rightly assume that the ROAMER is a splendid car mechanically. It would be absolute folly to design a beautiful body which would only be a shell, and the ROAMER is quite as distinguished mechanically as it is from the standpoint of design.

Messrs. H. S. Honigsberg and Co., Inc., have been appointed sole agents for China, and their intimate knowledge of this market and of the automobile industry, coupled with the beautiful design and finish of the car that they have to offer, should rapidly make it a favorite.

A small first shipment is due about the 15th of May, and a second shipment on June 1 and in the meantime, Honigsbergs will be pleased to give all information within their power.



The Spirit in Which the Hupmobile is Built

THE Hupmobile spirit says "No!" to every hint of compromise or cheapness.

It injects an extra factor of safety into every part subjected to stresses or strain.

It puts the greatest steel mills in America on their mettle to meet the Hupmobile standard.

It guides every motion of every hand that shapes a part, or gauges it for accurate size and fit.

It has set in motion a system of inspection—of rough materials, finished parts, and assembled cars—which has no superior.

It is a captious, critical, unsatisfied spirit—a spirit of inquiry and supervision that is remorseless and untiring.

It has one thought—and one thought only—that nowhere in the world shall there be a man who can say that his money will buy him as good a car in its class as the Hupmobile.

Brief Hupmobile Specifications

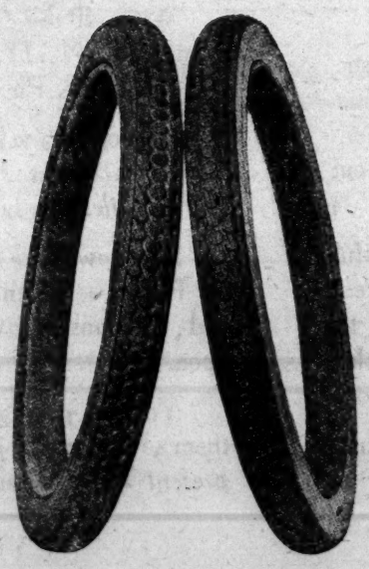
Hupmobile Models: 5-seater, 7-seater, 2-seater sedan, and 5-seater and 2-seater with detachable winter tops. Motor: Four-cylinder, 95 m/m bore, 140 m/m stroke (3¾" x 5½"). Transmission: Three forward speeds and reverse; multiple disc clutch. Rear axle floating type, spiral bevel gear. Cam shaft and crank shaft bearings bronze shell, babbitt lined. Long wheel base 119" on 2 and 5-seater. 134" on 7-seater). Tyres 875 x 105 m/m or 34" x 4" on 2 and 5-seater, 920 x 120 m/m or 35" x 4½" on 7-seater. Electric starting and lighting; ventilating, rain vision screen; one-man hood; quick-acting side curtains; door curtain carriers; deep upholstery; speedometer; ammeter; robe rail, foot rail and carpet in tonneau; non-skid tyres on rear; five demountable rims; tyre carrier, pump, jack and full set of tools. Magneto ignition, wire wheels, special colours, khaki hood and seat covers at small additional cost over list price of car.

Hupp Motor-Car Corporation, Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A.
Dealers for all China, except Peking Province:

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.
2a Jinkee Road, Shanghai
DISTRIBUTORS

FISK

"RED TOP" NON-SKID TYRES



The "Red Top" is proof against skidding and side-slipping, and the heavy, tough tread makes for liberal mileage and endurance.

The "Red Top" is the result of more than 16 years' experience in building quality tyres only, and all that it means in the way of a perfect product.

THE SMARTEST, MOST ATTRACTIVE AND EFFICIENT TYRE EVER MADE.

We have just received a new, big shipment of these handsome, stylish tyres with red tops. This extra value of fine appearance, coupled with most miles per dollar, is winning new Fisk Tyre-users daily.

Let us equip your Car.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE STAR GARAGE CO.,
125 Bubbling Well Road
Telephone West 197.

Overland
TRADE MARK REG.
Model 85-4

13,000 Sold First 60 Days

The success of this new model four cylinder Overland car has grown astonishingly from its first day. The factory has never caught up with orders.

No other four cylinder car in the world at anywhere near the price of this new Overland model can equal it in value.

Note the graceful lines its 112 inch wheelbase gives to it.

Note its body finish—a rich brown with hood and boot to match.

It combines beauty with efficiency—safety with power—comfort with economy.

Compare it with other cars in its price class and note its many superior qualities.

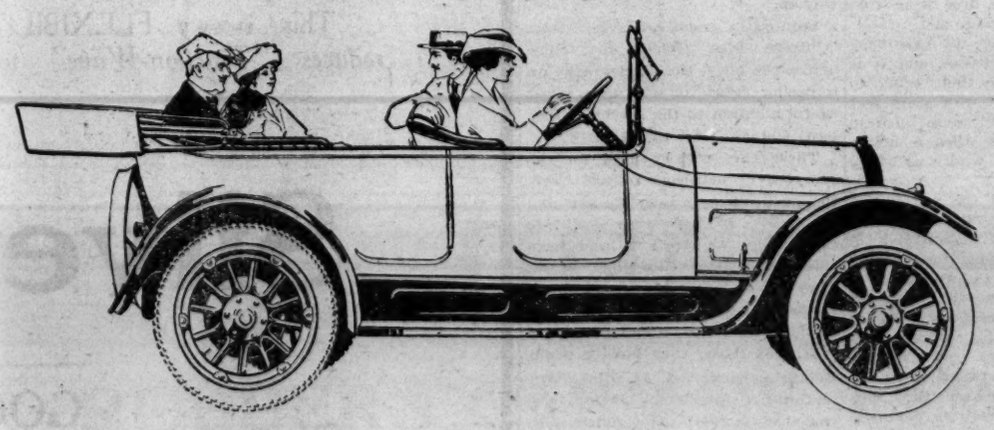
The beauty of its design—the ease with which it glides along—the power of its motor—the completeness of its equipment.

Every worth-while feature found in the highest priced cars is included in its make-up.

Yet this Overland costs you considerably less money.

Ask us for a demonstration. Let us show you why this car proved itself an instantaneous success.

Model 84-B
The Willys-Knight five passenger touring car, 114 inch wheelbase, Knight type engine,



THE CENTRAL GARAGE Co., Ltd.
2a Jinkee Road. SHANGHAI *'Phone No. 2661*

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.
Cable Address—Overlandia, Toledo (A. B. C. 5th: General, Western Union and Lieber Codes)

GROWING POPULARITY OF THE KING 8-CYLINDER

Throughout America, and in 49 Foreign Lands: Over all Kinds of Roads

In October, 1914, after several years of building successful "Fours," the King Motor Car Company announced the world's first popular-priced eight-cylinder automobile—and the second American car of that engine type. Today there are more eight-cylinder Kings in operation the world over than any other "Eight" save one. Throughout America, and in forty-nine foreign lands, in every climate and over all kinds of roads, this pioneer "Eight" is giving the satisfaction that makes every owner a King salesman. The King Company has never had a "war order," yet in England alone there are 270 Kings in private service—and American automobiles have been barred from that market since March, 1916.

Just as the King was first in America with cantilever springs, en bloc motor, center control, left-side drive—and in all these leads was followed by practically the entire industry—so has the popular-priced "Eight," launched by the King, been the leader of many worthy competitors. But its year's advance over all competition has been more than maintained both mechanically and in coach work.

1916 was a year of many triumphs for the King Eight, all made with stock cars. 10,850 miles without stopping the motor was the great Official A.A.A. record. 987 miles sealed in high gear, and the climbing of tortuous Mt. Wilson in the same manner, are two Pacific Coast feats, and 544 miles sealed in "high" is a New York exploit. An Official A.A.A. economy test from Pittsburgh to Milwaukee, under actual touring conditions, brought further honors to the King.

The many advantages of the eight-cylinder type of motor are now too well known to require lengthy exposition. The "Eight" has four power impulses per revolution; the Six, three; and the Four, two. This continuous flow of overlapping power pulsations results in a flexibility which practically does away with gear-shifting. Quick "get-away," hills on "high," from a creep to a racing speed without touching the gear lever; freedom from vibration; silence; economy in fuel, oil and tires because of light weight; compact motor, meaning long body room; and engine accessibility—these are the principal reasons for King Eight success.

$390 in Six Months!

"Just read those items back again, mother. Seems as if we must have left out something." So once more J. T. Simmons, of Orange, Cal., added up the expenses of that memorable six months' trip with his life companion—and Ford—from the Pacific to the Atlantic seaboard and back. They couldn't quite believe the figures, particularly as they represented every item of expense including food, clothing and incidentals, for both travelers.

Thus ran the tally:

Distance covered .....9,220 miles	
Gasoline used, 401 gallons...	$ 94.04
Oil used, 24½ gallons	16.58
Repairs on machine	67.42
Tires and tubes	106.88
Bridges and tolls	10.26
Total traveling expenses.....	295.18
Incidentals, food, clothing...	94.80
Total cost of trip $389.98	

Every item was there, right down to the last half-pound of butter and gallon of gasoline. And the total average cost per mile—everything—was 3¼ cents and that paid for both passengers.

Eastward they had followed the Santa Fe Trail—Grand Canyon, Petrified Forest, Santa Fe, Trinlad, Colo., Kansas City, St. Louis, Indianapolis, and the old home in eastern Ohio. From there they visited the principal cities of the East and then back home to Orange, Cal., by way of Detroit, Chicago, Des Moines, Omaha, and Lincoln, Neb., the Meridian Trail and south to the Santa Fe Trail.

There's a note of the true traveler, and a little of the eternal spirit of youth in this story: "It certainly has been the trip of our lives, because we have worked hard all our lives, never took a pleasure trip, been married forty years and our honeymoon is still shining; so we were riding it out, and it was such an old moon that it took a little over six months to ride it out. And the result is we feel rested up, each of us has gained fifteen pounds, and we feel twenty-five years younger. We believe there is no medicine equal to a camping-trip such as we have just enjoyed, and anybody who feels tired and languid can gain health and vitality in this way faster and more permanently than any other; besides it is educational, instructive and pleasant.

"We have tried to get the most out of the trip possible, so I have kept a complete diary; and have taken pictures by the way and have bought many postcards of great sights we have seen. So that in thirty or forty years, when we begin to get old, and can't run a Ford any more, we can sit by our hearthstone and again go over this trip." Somewhere along the trail, in a nook just off the traveled highway, this couple have found that magic spring for which Ponce de Leon searched in vain. Perhaps it was the Ford car which brought them to it.

One To Every 33!

More than three million automobiles in the United States! It is an astonishing fact, and it is equally astonishing that more than a half million of them were made during 1916.

Do we consider sufficiently what the figures signify? In a general way we know, of course, that there are three motor cars to every one hundred persons in the land. We can easily reckon that if the average cost of a car is a thousand dollars the total cost is three billions. We can estimate that, supposing only one in ten of the cars is run by a hired chauffeur, employment in a totally new occupation has been furnished to an army of three hundred thousand men; and we can be sure that at least three million men and women have acquired a more or less practical knowledge of the gasoline engine and of electricity.

But all that touches only one phase of the matter. The virtually universal use of the self-driven car is completing the economic revolution that began with the steam locomotive and that was carried on by the trolley car. Time is supreme importance in a myriad of commercial and other transactions. A hundred years ago no man had ever moved over land at a greater speed than that of a horse. The modern facilities for transportation are wonderful, but before the invention of the motor car they enabled a person to travel only when and where the lines were established and the conveyances were timed to run. Now the individual has at his instant command a conveyance of his own, which will take him anywhere, at any time, at a speed equal to that of the general public conveyances.

Moreover, in ordinary business the auto truck supersedes the horsedrawn van because it can move heavier loads at a lower cost. The motor car saves lives by enabling the physician to reach the bedside of his patient in the time that it would take to get a horse ready to start. And those are but examples of the service performed by the motor car. Its use for pleasure riding is not to be despised, but it has conferred other and more important benefits upon the world.

—*The Youth's Companion.*

WHICH WILL BE THE CAR

On the 7,600,000 possible automobile purchasers in the United States, this year, it remains to be seen how many will select the cars they have decided to buy, or the cars their friends are advising them to buy, or the cars the agents are trying to sell to them, or the cars their wives have already picked out.

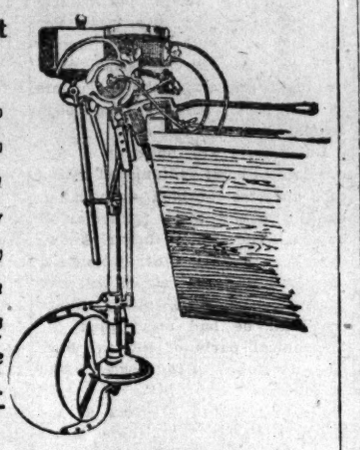
NEW MODEL

ARCHIMEDES
Portable Boat Motor
2 and 5 H.P.

THE ONLY PORTABLE 2-CYLINDER MOTOR ON THE MARKET

For Business, Sport and Recreation

May readily be attached to any round or flat bottom rowboat, no matter whether the stern be pointed or squarecut. It is indisputably easier to manipulate than a one-cylinder motor. It is easier to start, more powerful, and more reliable.



Simple, Strong, Durable, Reliable

Can be attached in two minutes; Automatic Lubrication; Magneto attachment to fly-wheel; solid brass rudder.

Wm. Katz & Co.,
1a, Jinkee Road
SOLE AGENTS IN CHINA
Demonstrations Given

MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

Reasonable Rates

Comprehensive Cover

200 Claims already paid in Shanghai to the complete satisfaction of Car Owners.

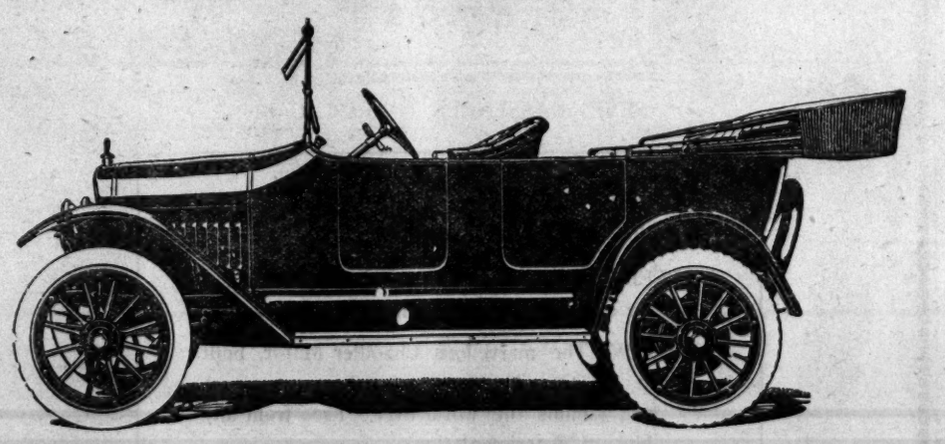
Prospectus from
C. E. SPARKE
INSURANCE OFFICE
44, Kiangse Road. Tel. No. 54
AGENT
Excess Insurance Co., Ltd.,
Whose Assets Exceed £720,000.

Don't decide on your car before you have seen the *Maxwell*

ONE CHASSIS - FOUR BODY STYLES
TOURING-CAR, ROADSTER, CABRIOLET AND TOWN-CAR

The Car of Lowest "First-Cost"

There has been to date, no real full five-passenger automobile, with electric starter, electric lights, sliding gear transmission, high-tension magneto, demountable rims, elliptic type springs, "One-Man" khaki hood, and every other feature found in high-priced cars, to sell at so low a price as the Maxwell.



One of the principal features is the SIMMS HIGH-TENSION MAGNETO, entirely separate and distinct from the starting and lighting system.

The Car of Lowest "After-Cost"

It is fitting that the car of lowest "First-Cost" should also be the car of lowest "After-Cost."

The Maxwell is lowering all economy records for:

1st—Miles per set of tyres.
2nd—Miles per gallon of petrol.
3rd—Miles per quart of lubricating oil.
4th—Lowest year-in-and-year-out repair bills.

A First-Class Car at a Price within the Reach of All

Touring Cars and Roadsters in stock. Demonstrations may be arranged with and full information obtained from the

SOLE AGENTS AND DISTRIBUTORS

The Eastern Garage

4 Soochow Road **Telephone 1159**

Reasons Why People Buy Buick Cars

Beginning with the Grand Central Palace exhibition in New York, the present automobile show season is proving the increased and widespread appreciation of Buick Valve-in-Head Motor Cars, says Mr. E. T. Strong, general sales manager of the Buick Company in the last issue of the Buick Bulletin. Any seeker of information concerning the degree of appreciation in which Buick cars are held by the motoring public would find the automobile shows very enlightening. At any one of these shows it is only necessary to listen to the comment in and around the Buick booth to be forever convinced that Buick has won top place in the hearts and minds of a great majority of men and women who own motor cars, or who hope to own them.

Visitors at the motor car exhibitions are attracted to a great many of the booths by curiosity.

At the Buick booth, however, there is a distinctly different feeling. The visitors to Buick headquarters seem impelled by a friendly interest, as though having a feeling of confidence that the chassis and models on display consist of motor cars of proven, established worth.

Unusual insight into what motorists really think can be had by studying the crowds at an automobile show. Here will be a car displayed, and around it there will be a throng of people. The demonstrator tells of some new principle that has been discovered, or of some new feature that has been incorporated in that particular car. The people listen attentively and respectfully; and the lecturer's explanations do sound convincing, it must be admitted.

And yet, the visitors do not seem convinced. If one skirts the edges of these crowds he will hear under-tone remarks to the general effect that the new idea sounds good enough, and that it may work out all right, yet there is only one real test, and that is the test of use. One man will be heard saying to another that it won't do any harm to wait until it is seen whether the new idea is going to work out in service as smoothly as it works out in the lecturer's talk. Maybe it will, and then again maybe it won't; and it is significant that there is a widespread disposition on the part of motor car owners, and prospective owners, to let the manufacturers do the experimenting at their own expense.

Tried and Proven Motor

And when you analyse the thing closely, this is one of the very strongest reasons for the ever welcome reception accorded the Buick. The men and women who buy cars have a feeling of confidence that the Buick will always remain a tried and proven motor car. They want to see the Buick, not for what it is going to do, but for what it already has done.

And why is it that the Buick always measures up so completely to the expectations of motorists?

First and foremost, it is because the Buick selling organisation, embracing many of the very ablest automobile merchants in all parts of the country, are constantly in the closet touch with the motoring public, so that they are able to sense what motorists want and are going to want. And having sensed these things, Buick dealers communicate with the factory, with the result that Buick cars are designed and built with an intelligent conception of the kind of a motor car that will be welcomed by the public.

In motor car building the public is the court of last resort. No matter how logical a certain proposition may seem to the designer, it must first be approved by the public before it can be accepted as standard. And the faculty of finding out as must in advance as possible what this public taste is going to be constitutes one of the very strongest advantages possessed by Buick dealers. The men who sell Buick cars keep in the closest possible touch with the men and women who have bought cars, and who are going to buy cars.

The Buick Motor Company owes much of its success to its policy of giving heed, in the matter of designing cars, to those men who sell its output. The company acknowledges the superior opportunities of these men to ascertain what the public wants, and as a result there is none of that arbitrary decision to do certain things, right or wrong, and regardless of what either dealers or the public may think about it.

There are thousands of Buick dealers, and it is hardly going beyond the mark to say that the personal ideas of the great majority of these men are reflected, in one way or another, in Buick cars. The reflection may be very small. It may be nothing more than the turn of a line or the insertion of an extra washer, and yet it is something.

Just What the Public Desires

Comment made by thousands of men and women who throng the Buick booth at the shows is the best proof in the world that the Buick car is made in accordance with what the public desires in motor cars. Many of the men and women who walk up to the Buick booth are observed to smile genially when they first see the cars, exactly as they smile when they catch sight of an old-time friend. Here is the car which has served them so well and served so many of their friends and acquaintances equally well. And without exception they are glad to see this old-time friend on dress parade, as it were.

It also is apparent, from listening to the comment of show visitors, that the average motorist in this country is making tremendous progress in the matter of understanding the mechanical principles upon which motor cars are designed and built. Then men in charge of the "cut-away" chassis report that the questions asked this year are more searching than ever before.

Thanks to the constant teaching on the part of the Buick Motor Company, the motoring public insists upon looking at motor cars from the standpoint of mechanical worth and with regard to the degree of finish and close attention to detail with which they are built.

Those who studied the Buick models at the shows, particularly the new six-cylinder, seven-passenger touring car, were heard to comment with the greatest enthusiasm upon the manner in which the fine points of motor car building had been developed in this fine car.

Buick cars are built on a fine mechanical basis and finished with a care and taste which appeals instantly to the most particular of buyers. The Buick buyer knows that he will have a car which not only looks well but which will give him the dependable, lasting service that can be had only when the mechanical parts of the car have been developed to the degree found in Buicks.

Comment of the visitors at the shows indicates that there is an ever widening comprehension of the term Valve-in-Head. The men and women who buy motor cars understand, in greater number than ever, that this type of motor, so long used and so completely developed by the Buick Motor Company, is absolutely supreme in the great essentials necessary to complete motoring pleasure and enjoymnt.

Demand for New Model

Keen appreciation was shown of the latest addition to the Buick family. This six-cylinder, seven-passenger touring car, with its beautiful lines and finish, was acclaimed as the finest and handsomest car at the shows, and the throng of admirers which surrounded it at all times were most lavish in favorable and enthusiastic comment.

And to show that their appreciation had a real and substantial meaning, the demand for this new model, as expressed in show orders alone, measured fully up to the company's expectations. From the welcome accorded the other Valve-in-Head Buicks we were prepared for an overwhelming demand for this car, and that is exactly the result achieved. Our expectations were high, but they were not too high, as events have already proved.

Shows are in a sense the milestones of the automobile business. Unconsciously we compare this year with last year and the years gone before. This comparison brings a feeling of satisfaction to Buick men—a feeling which grows stronger with the close of each automobile show season.

ANOTHER MILEAGE RECORD

Frequently and consistently the evidence of competing "Universal" mileage records brings to light Ford cars which have traveled distances ranging well above the 200,000 mile post. Such a car is No. 41,014, belonging to the Antawak Company, with offices at 403 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, Ill. Says H. J. Wanger of that concern:

"The writer has seen in the Ford Times the picture of the Ford car which has gone 150,000 miles, but thinks he has the Ford with the greatest mileage record, having run 222,750 miles at the time of writing this letter. In addition to this number of miles a great part of the time it has carried from 250 to 500 pounds of waterproof paint, along with three persons. It is not a truck but has a touring body, and the paint was in ten-gallon cans. The engine number is 41,014. It is not as old as the one shown in the Ford Times, but is running in tip-top shape today. Have had a speedometer on the car all the time. I trust that this information may be of interest to you because it has sold a lot of Ford cars in Chicago."

FRANKLIN TURNS OUT 30 CARS EACH DAY

The H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Co., makers of the Franklin car, are now turning out 30 cars a day, or at the rate of 9,000 a year. This is double the rate of production a year ago, the increased business having necessitated large additions to the plant.

The company has no cars in storage and dealers have few if any cars in stock. All dealers are sold weeks ahead. New York City, for example, has unfilled orders for 200 cars.

Early in the season the Franklin Company lowered its prices $100 per car. In December the old prices were restored, so that the cars are now priced the same as last year.

My Name Is Mud

By H. G. Andrews

(Copyright, 1916, by the William Penn, Highway Association)

I am the unimproved highway.

My name is Mud!

The feet that pattered in primeval slime gave me birth.

Unchanged while the ages passed, I have endured . Time has but served to increase my infinite variety. Earthborn, and without a soul, yet have I lived. From the beginning have I been man's enemy.

A dust-colored python am I, stretching my length across the hills, waiting my time to crush endeavor.

I have snared caravans that left bleaching bones in lands now desert.

Empires have fallen because of me.

I have turned victories into routs; I have trapped mighty leaders and have crushed armies.

I am without faith, and those who trust me I decive.

Today I am fair to look upon; tomorrow a steaming bog.

I add difficulty to distance.

With isolation do I conspire to unjoint the endeavors of man. I tug at the wheels of the grain cart, that bread may be dear. I hamper those who would feed the race. I am an enemy of church and school. I mire the healer on his rounds and delay the coming that little ones may die.

I am a disrupter of home. I speed the first-born to the cities when I am fair to see, and when he would return I face him with my forbidding depths. I minister to bitterness and lay a tax on all the world. There is none who lives who does not pay me tribute.

When men plowed with a crooked stick, I was there. When the ancients covered me with stones, I slipped to other lands. I am the oldest lie that lives today. Men count me cheap. I know the price they pay who count me so.

I am the unimproved highway.

My name is mud!

INDIAN Motor-Cycles

A shipment of "FEATHERWEIGHTS" is expected to arrive soon

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THE EASTERN GARAGE.

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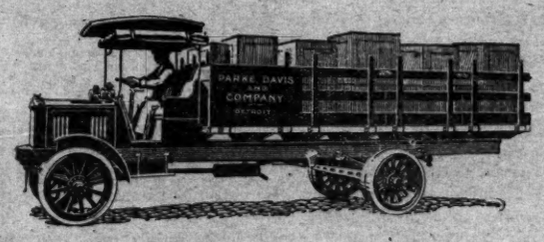
FEDERAL LORRIES



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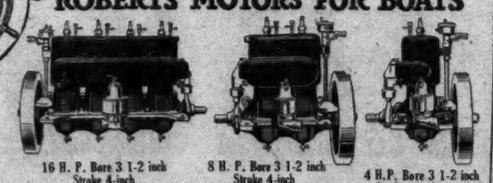

16 H. P. Bore 3 1-2 inch Stroke 4-inch
8 H. P. Bore 3 1-2 inch Stroke 4-inch
4 H.P. Bore 3 1-2 inch Stroke 4-inch.

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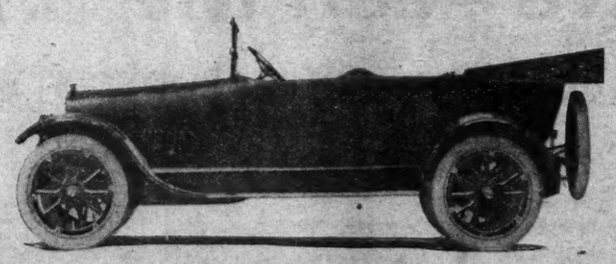

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POWER—Ample to take this car, loaded, anywhere that any automobile can go.

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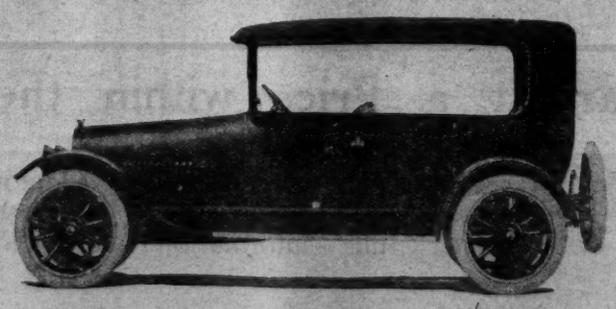

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LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, APRIL 8, 1917

Why Pick Out Judge Rummy?

YOU SAY THAT YOU BUSTED MR FEDINCK IN THE EYE FOR SOMETHING THAT HE SAID ABOUT YOU? UH WHAT DID THE GENTLEMAN SAY?
I CAN'T TELL YOU HERE
YOU MUST TELL IT HERE SIR — WE WANT AN EARFUL
GO AHEAD SHOOT
OH THIS IS GOOD
I WOULDN'T TELL YOU BEFORE LADIES
WE CAN'T PROCEED WITH THE CASE UNTIL YOU TELL US SIR — WHAT WAS IT?
IT ISN'T FIT FOR ANY RESPECTABLE PERSON TO HEAR
OH LIKE THAT
TEE HEE
WELL WHISPER IT TO THE JUDGE THEN
DUST OFF THE ELECTRIC CHAIR CASSIDY

Drawn By Tad

Beaconsfield, Lucky Star And Castlefield Winners

Latter Defeats Zuider Zee; Good Finishes the Rule At Kiangwan; Mr. Hill Rides Three Firsts

One thing was learnt at Kiangwan, yesterday and that is that if the Shanghai course is in anything like decent condition for the Spring meeting, there will be some fierce racing. Beaconsfield, Lucky Star and Castlefield were winners and amongst those hunting them home were Nirvana, Rosewood and Zuider Zee, with several lesser lights going great guns in their respective races.

Most of the finishes were very close and all the times but one exceptionally good, many being quite close to record. Now, it is easy to argue that, if a winner comes near record, he cannot improve much more in a month, though he may hold his form, whilst the others, good now, can be expected to improve and thus there should be some fine fights for the Shanghai prizes.

It was a glorious day and there was very nearly a record attendance. Fields were very good and, after all, quite a lot of class ponies were sent out, despite the iron going, so, altogether, it was a great day.

Everybody was glad to see the honors of the day go to that patient and accomplished jockey, Mr. Hill, who carried off three firsts, a second and a third. He is getting much better stuff under him now and his record is approximating more to what his fine riding entitles him to claim. Yet he did not have gifts. He had to ride hard to bring Lucky Star in, and harder still to score with Morning Star, though the unknown Invincible seemed to win hands down.

There was additional compensation to his supporters in that Mr. Hill brought them a small fortune. Invincible was worth $115 on the pari-mutuel and Morning Star $73.

Mr. Isaac Ezra having had a nasty fall in training and being really seriously injured—though it is good to know he is much better now—his brother, the harder-riding J. I., came in for more mounts. He rode Rosewood in the Yangtsze Stakes like a master and those who have stuck to the pony thought they would score at last. However, there was no denying Beaconsfield, who dispossessed it of the lead in the last quarter and won by two lengths—but it was hard work.

Perhaps the public didn't know it, but there was some big sporting work back of the Criterions, which, never mind Taishyo or anything else, was regarded as a match between Castlefield and Zuider Zee, with the latter very heavily backed to win. It worked out that way, for the two came right away and T. and S's. splendid black, with Mr. Heard up, made a great fight, but Castlefield lasted the better and won by a length and a half.

The public have not yet been persuaded that Twenty-Two Carat is not a fluke and they again left it alone for the Handicap. It won quite comfortably, with Fairylight nowhere and the pari-mutuel paid out $181.

The detailed results follow:

1.—The Easter Flyaway Plate.—Value $300. 2nd pony $50. 3rd pony $25, if 5 or more starters. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of a 5 furlongs race, 7 lbs. extra; 2 or more such races, 10 lbs. extra.—5 furlongs.

	lbs.	
Mr. Day's ches Loofield, Mr. J. I. Ezra	152	—1
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's bay Swanee, Mr. A. J P. Heard	158	—2
Mr. Robson's grey Niblick, Mr. J. Johnstone	168	—3
„ Cloud's grey Sideway, Mr. H. F. Hu	152	—0
„ Henry Morriss' grey Omedeto, Mr. R. F. Stewart	155	—0
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's dun Sir Lamerock, Mr. E. Toeg	150	—0
Mr. Onden's grey Izumi, Mr. S. Nagai	150	—0
„ Perchang's grey Qrganism, Mr. T. L. Hu	158	—0
„ Lamerton's ches Bornite, Mr. E. S. B. Rowe	158	—0
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's brown The Capercallzie, Mr. W. Hill	167	—0
Mr. K. Terada's bay Ikoma, late Addendum, Mr. K. Terada	147	—0
„ Tah Yuen's brown Recommendation, Mr. J. Liou	155	—0
„ John Johnstone's ches Lights Out, late Candlelight, Mr. J. A. S. Alves	155	—0
„ Permy's grey Peronne, Mr. T. U. Yih	152	—0

Half-a-length; a neck. Time, 1.13.2.

Pari-mutuel.—To win $22.40 Places, 1st $8.10, 2nd $8.10, 3rd $7.50.

Cash sweep.—1st ticket 418, 2nd 284, 3rd 392.

Unplaced.—344, 146, 285, 372, 5, 201, 295, 289, 176, 49, 276.

2.—The Chaazee Cup.—Value $300. 2nd pony $50. 3rd pony $25, if 5 or more starters. For all China ponies that have never been raced previous to January 24, 1917. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies that have never won a race allowed 5 lbs. Winners of 2 or more races, 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced ponies allowed 3 lbs. Allowances accumulative.—1 mile.

	lbs.	
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's bay Lucky Star, Mr. W. Hill	160	—1
Mr. Jack's ches Dunmore, Mr. J. J. de Souza	145	—2
„ Kosmos' cream Smetana, Mr. A. J. P. Heard	152	—3
„ Katung's grey Conqueror, Mr. S. W. Voong	142	—0
„ Five Stars' grey White Wolf, Mr. T. U. Yih	147	—0
„ Perchang's skew Optimism, Mr. T. L. Hu	147	—0
„ Vigilant's ches Twenty Two Carat, Mr. C. T. Chu	155	—0
„ Day's ches Meadowland, Mr. J. I. Ezra	158	—0

Two lengths; one. Time, 2.05.

Pari-mutuel.—To win $8.40. Places, 1st $6.30, 2nd $8.80, 3rd $11.60.

Cash sweep.—1st ticket 469, 2nd 118, 3rd 403.

Unplaced.—179, 480, 410, 458, 297.

3.—The Yangtsze Stakes.—Value $300. 2nd pony $50. 3rd pony $25, if 5 or more starters. For all China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies that have never won a race allowed 7 lbs.—1¼ miles.

	lbs.	
Mr. Henry Morriss' bay Beaconsfield, Mr. R. F. Stewart	158	—1
„ Ezra's grey Rosewood, Mr. J. I. Ezra	155	—2
„ Fay's brown Nirvana, Mr. A. J. P. Heard	155	—3
„ Cloud's white Railway, Mr. J. Liou	155	—0
„ Lamerton's grey Osiris, Mr. E. S. B. Rowe	156	—0
„ W. M. Sutherland's grey Battle Dawn, Mr. M. O. Springfield	158	—0

Two lengths; many. Time, 2.35.4.

Pari-mutuel. To win $7.50. Places, 1st $5.40, 2nd $6.40, 3rd $5.60.

Cash sweep.—1st ticket 589, 2nd 584, 3rd 470.

Unplaced.—312, 196, 605.

4.—The Easter Maiden Steeplechase.—Value $300. 2nd pony $50. 3rd pony $25, if 5 or more starters. For all China ponies that have never won a steeplechase. Weight 155 lbs.—About 2 miles.

	lbs.	
Mr. Ezra's black Black Pearl, Mr. J. I. Ezra	150	—1
„ R. Macgregor's bay The Raj, Mr. M. O. Springfield	157	—2
„ E. Schoch's black Panama, Mr. E. Schoch	150	—3
„ Shanghai's grey Big Ben, Mr. S. Nagai	151	—0
„ Lamerton's grey Isis, Mr. E. S. B. Rowe	158	—0

Many lengths; the same.

Pari-mutuel.—To win $9.80. Places, 1st $6, 2nd $6.20.

Cash sweep.—1st ticket 390, 2nd 408, 3rd 605.

Unplaced.—267, 204.

5.—The Easter Criterion Stakes.—Value $300. 2nd pony $50. 3rd pony $25, if 5 or more starters. For all China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies that have never won a race allowed 10 lbs.—1 mile.

	lbs.	
Mr. Henry Morriss' bay Castlefield, Mr. R. F. Stewart	155	—1
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's black Zuider Zee, Mr. A. J. P. Heard	155	—2
Mr. Onden's skew Taishyo, Mr. J. I. Erza	161	—3
„ Foh Sing's grey Milkway, Mr. T. U. Yih	155	—0
„ Lamerton's bay Anticipation, Mr. E. S. B. Rowe	155	—0
„ Spero's grey Concession, Mr. J. Liou	158	—0

Length and a half; three. Time, 2.3.

Pari-mutuel.—To win $6.40. Places, 1st $5, 2nd $5, 3rd $5.

Cash sweep.—1st ticket 637, 2nd 476, 3rd 191.

Unplaced.—39, 83, 583.

6.—The April Handicap.—Value $400. 2nd pony $75. 3rd pony $50, if 5 or more starters. For China ponies that have never been raced previous to January 24, 1917. Winners after handicap weights have been published to carry 5 lbs. extra.—1¼ miles.

	lbs.	
Mr. Vigilant's ches Twenty Two Carat, Mr. C. T. Chu	155	—1
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's ches The Goldfinch, Mr. W. Hill	149	—2
Mr. Nagai's spot Senzai, Mr. S. Nagai	151	—3
„ Cloud's grey Sideway, Mr. J. Liou	154	—0
„ Tucksong's brown Morning Star, Mr. A. J. P. Heard	148	—0
„ Cire's dun Fairylight, Mr. E. Moller	168	—0

Gallops of the Ponies in Training for Spring Races

Saturday, April 7, 1917.

Pony.	Rider	¼ mile	½ mile	¾ mile	1 mile	1¼ miles	1½ miles	1¾ miles	2 miles	Last quarter.
Goodwood	boy	38	1.16.2	1.53	2.34.3	3.09	3.40.2	...	...	*31.2
Cockerel	boy	35	1.11.2	1.44.2	2.26.2	3.01	3.34.3	...	...	33.3
Standard Dahlia	boy	46.3	1.24	2.01	2.36	3.11	3.42.2	...	...	*31.2
Upwood Park	boy	43.3	1.24	2.51.2	2.36	3.07		...	...	31
Kronborg	GW	44	1.21	1.57.2	2.33.2	3.06.3	3.40.2	...	...	33.4
Klodshans	boy		chipped in last 1¼ miles					...	...	33.4
The Nipper	boy	—	1.23	2.[illegible].4	2.41	3.12.4		...	...	31.4
Fresco	boy	33.4	1.09.3	1.[illegible].2	2.18.1	2.49.1		...	...	31
Black Diamond	JJ	—	1.08.4	1.[illegible].2				...	...	32.3
The Recruit	boy	35.3	1.13.3	1.[illegible].3	2.27	3.00	3.35.2	(last 1¼ of 1¼)		*35.2
Winsome Dahlia	CRB	35.4	1.13.2	1.[illegible].4	2.21.1	2.53.1		...	...	32
Auld Reekie	boy	33.3	1.06.2	1.40.2				...	...	34
Coronet Dahlia	boy	31.3	1.03.1					...	...	31.3
Brahmapootra	boy	35.4	1.12.1	1.46.1	2.17.4	2.54.1		...	...	36.2
Diala	JPH	—	—	—	—	2.50.1		...	...	32.2
Bagdad	boy	37	1.11	1.44	2.16.2	2.52		...	...	*35.3
Kowloon	boy	41.4	1.21.2	1.59	2.32.2	2.04.3		...	...	*32.1
Springie	JJ	41	1.20	2.02	2.42.2	3.21.1	3.55	...	...	33.4
Oriole	WH	37.1	1.17.4	1.55.1	2.26.1	2.56.4		...	...	30.3
Lecapon	ES	37	1.17.3	1.54	2.25.2	2.58.2		...	...	33
The Kangani	boy	42	1.19.3	1.58	2.36.3	3.11.4	3.44.4	4.16.1	...	31.2
Perfume	boy	36.4	1.13.2	1.48.4	2.24.1	3.01.1		...	...	*37
Vivat	boy	35.3	1.10	1.44	2.16.3	2.48.2		...	...	*31.4
Paragon	boy	37.2	1.14.3	1.49	2.22.2	2.53 3		...	...	31.1
Father Xmas	JPH	37	1.14.2	1.51	2.21	2.54.2		...	...	33.2
Hunter	ET	—	—	1.48	2.20	2.55		...	...	35
Shirley	RMD	38	1.17.3	1.52.3	2.24.3	2.57		...	...	32.2
Harlequin	JJ	41.1	1.17.2	1.53.4	2.34.3	3.10.4	3.45.2	4.16.2	...	31
Haywood	boy	36	1.11	1.45	2.17.2	2.51.1		...	...	33.4
Birchwood	boy					2.51.3		...	...	34.1
Morningside	boy	35.4	1.12.2	1.47.2	2.19.2	2.51.1		...	...	*31.4
Bobbie	HEC	38	1.14.1	1.48.2	2.20.4	2.54.2	(last 1¼ of 1¾)		...	33.3
Gladiator	boy	42.3	1.18.1	1.53.3	2.28	3.04.1	3.38	4.11.1	4.43.4	32.3
Rushlight	EM	40	1.16.3	1.52.2	2.27	2.57.3		...	...	30.3
Silversand	boy	38.4	1.15	1.51.3	2.25.3	2.56.3	3.28.4	...	...	32.1
Royalsand	boy							...	...	32.1
Essex Chief	GW	37.4	1.16.2	—	2.24.2	2.59		...	...	34.3
Tiga	RMD	38.2	1.14.1	1.47	2.18.3			...	...	31.3
Cockatoo	boy	35.2	1.13	1.49	2.23.3	2.56.4		...	...	33.1
Golden Oriole	WH	35	1.17	—	—	3.18	3.50	...	...	32
Beau Brummel	GG	—	—	1.48.2	2.20.1	2.53.2		...	...	33.1
Hawthorn	boy	40	1.19.3	1.57	2.37.2	3.12.2	3.46.3	4.18.1	...	31.3
Grey Goose	RMD	40.4	1.16.4	1.52.3	2.28.3	3.06.3	3.42.2	41.4.1	4.47.1	33
Chestnut	WH	36.4	1.19	1.52.3	2.32	3.04.1		...	...	32.1
Cornwall Chief	boy	38.3	1.18	1.56	2.28		(last 1 of 1¼ whole time 3.04)			32
Golden Horn	JIE	35.2	1.11.1	1.45.3	2.18.3	2.51.2		...	...	32.4
Malcolm	boy	39	1.15	1.49	2.21	2.53.2		...	...	32.2
Darlington	boy	36	1.12.1	1.49.2	2.29	3.05	3.38.3	4.10.4	...	32.1
Tuki Tuki	boy							4.11.4	...	33.1
Skylight	SAS	34.2	1.09	1.42	2.14.4	2.48.3		...	...	33.4
Lamplight	EM							...	...	33.4

* Grass.

Racing Notes

There was a very good attendance at the rail, yesterday morning and despite the watering of the Inner Track, dust was very much in evidence. The grass course is still exceedingly hard and sparsely covered with turf. Owners therefore preferred the Mud Course.

Of the Derby candidates the best performance was that of "Gladiator" which with "Boy" up and shoes on covered 2 miles in 4.43.4, the last mile in 2.15.4 and last half in 1.05.4 and last quarter in 32.3 hard held, ears pricked and going easy.

"Grey Goose" went 2 miles in 4.47.1 and would have gone faster had "The Rooster" been behind him.

The Oriol went a slow 1¼ mile in 2.56.4, last ½ mile in 1.13, last quarter 30.3-5 and deserves careful watching.

It is reported that the "Raisers" candidate, Brampootra, is in a bad way having broken a blood vessel, and "Triumph" having been bled it is not likely he will be a starter this spring.

Many of the old ponies were not in evidence as they were to be raced at Kiangwan in the afternoon.

Sikh Sports Draw Large Crowd; Wrestling Feature

Bhagat Singh Throws Mohamed Ali Khan; Sword And Lance Games: $500 Realized

The Sikh Sports held at the Race Course yesterday in aid of the Sikh Wounded Fund turned out to be highly successful. The attractions were numerous and the crowd large.

The wrestling match was one of the best events on the card. The Sikh, Bhagat Singh, built like Zbysco, felled his opponent Mahomed Ali Khan in a Catch-as-catch-can bout. The wrestlers were evenly matched, but the Sikh appeared the more skilful.

The Sword and Lance Exercises by the Sikh troopers were spiritedly performed, calling for rounds of applause. Exhibitions of throwing the Chakkar, the lifting of a sack of sand weighing 385 lbs, and club swinging, were highly appreciated by the onlookers.

Much laughter was caused by the Donkey Polo Match. Lady H. de Sausmarez presented the prizes to the winners, after which she was given three cheers by the Sikhs. The details follow:—

Event 1. 50 yds. children's race (handicap), open to Sikh children under 6 years of age, 1st Bhan Singh, 2nd Isr Singh, 3rd Chanan Singh.

Event 2. 440 yds. flat race. 1st P. C. 441 and 304 (dead heat) 3rd P. C. 317.

Event 3. Boot Race. 1st P. C. 127, 2nd P. C. 123, 3rd P. C. 148.

Event 4. 100 yds. children's race (handicap), open to Sikh children only. 1st Gurdip Singh, 2nd Halmit Singh, 3rd Tara Singh.

Event 5. Cooks' race. Competitors to run 50 yds., eat a chupatti (cake) and proceed to winning post. 1st Hira Singh, 2nd Sarmuckh Singh, 3rd Boop Singh.

Event 6. Long Jump. 1st Watchman Chait Singh, 2nd P. C. 304 and P. C. 317 (tie). Length 17 ft.

Event 7. Wrestling. Bhagat Singh (Sikh), v. Mahomed Ali Khan (Mohamedan). Won by Bhagat Singh. One straight fall.

Event 8. 100 yds. flat race. 1st P. C. 304, 2nd P. C. 317, 3rd P. C. 441.

Event 9. Sword and Lance Exercises.

Event 10. High Jump. 1st P. C. 502, and P. C. 164, 3rd P. C. 304. Height 4 ft. 8".

Event 11. Exhibition of throwing the Chakkar, weight lifting, and club swinging.

Event 12. 100 yds. Pensioners' race, open to Indian Army pensioners. 1st P. C. 247, 2nd P. C. 514, 3rd P. C. 240.

Event 13. Sack Race. 1st P. C. 99, 2nd P. C. 53, 3rd P. C. 317.

Event 14. 100 yds. Watchmen's race. 1st Udam Singh, 2nd Cher Singh, 3rd Mal Singh.

Event 15. Bayonet exercise by Sikh Police. One of the attractions of the meet.

Event 16. Turban race. Competitors to run 50 yds. Neatness counted. 1st P. C. 328, 2nd P. C. 148, 3rd P. C. 432.

Event 17. Donkey Polo Match. Majha v. Malwa. Won by Majha, 1 goal to nil.

Event 18. Tug of War. Heats took place on Thursday. Finals Majha v. Malwa. One pull all, second pull a misunderstanding. Judge's decision a draw. This was the piece-de-resistance of the meet.

The fund will benefit by $500 approximately. The officials were:—

President: Sir Everard Fraser, K. C. M. G.

Vice-Presidents: Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, E. C. Pearce, Esq., K. J. McEuen, Esq.

Judges: Major T. E. Trueman; Capt. A. Hilton-Johnson, K. E. Newman, Esq.

Judges-Wrestling: Sergt. Mackintosh. Sergt. Mackenzie.

Starter: M. O. Springfield, Esq.

Committee: Inspr. Spottiswoode, Inspr. Kerrigan, S. Inspr. Steele, D. Sgt. Sullivan, Sgt. Colter, Jemadar Buddha Singh.

Hon. Treasurer: Capt. E. I. M. Barrett.

Hon. Secretary, Sgt: Major Fairbairn.

Much good work was done by the 15th troop of City Scouts, who for the first time entered the settlement in full kit. Under Scoutmaster Fawn Yau, they made themselves very useful on the course.

„ Perchang's skew Optimism, Mr. T. L. Hu. 146—0
„ Pentasocietas' white Prince Charlie, late Orientalism, Mr. H. F. Hu ..... 144—0
„ Day's bay Heathland, Mr. J. I. Ezra .... 150—0

One length; three. Time, 2.42.

Pari-mutuel.—To win $181. Places, 1st $22.60, 2nd $24.20 3rd $17.

Cash sweep.—1st ticket 31, 2nd 436, 3rd 180.

Unplaced, 588, 272, 346, 653, 289, 301.

7.—The Easter Stakes.—Value $300. 2nd pony $50. 3rd pony $25, if 5 or more starters. For China ponies being bona-fide griffins of this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale.—¾ mile.

	lbs.
Mr. M. S.'s grey Invincible, Mr. W. Hill	155—1
„ Cloud's dun Runaway, Mr. H. F. Hu	152—2
„ Vigilant's dun Houp La, Mr. C. T. Chu	156—3
„ S. B. S.'s grey Silver Bar, Mr. S. P. Ma..	147—0
„ Five Stars' grey Fox, Mr. J. A. S. Alves	153—0
„ Elrettus' ches Flysand, Mr. M. O. Springfield	161—0
„ Sky's black Mosul, Mr. R. F. Stewart	152—0
„ Perchang's grey Pessimism, Mr. T. L. Hu..	158—0
„ Lansing's grey Way Out, Mr. T. U. Yih	152—0
„ Meguro's grey Tokuho, Mr. Nagai	156—0
„ Tah Yuen's ches Ashgrove, Mr. E. S. B. Rowe	155—0
„ Yangtsze's ches Bodington, Mr. J. Liou ..	158—0
„ Chowsung's ches Sunset, Mr. A. J. P. Heard	158—0

One length; one and a half. Time, 1.31.

Pari-mutuel.—To win $115. Places, 1st $26.90, 2nd $13.50, 3rd $46.20.

Cash sweep.—1st ticket 88, 2nd 141, 3rd 113.

Unplaced.—171, 384, 471, 507, 407, 345, 312, 403, 100, 107, 163.

8.—The Easter Selling Plate.—Value $400. 2nd pony $100. 3rd pony $50, if 5 or more starters. For all China ponies. Winner to be sold for $300. Weight for inches as per scale; if entered to be sold for $200, allowed 5 lbs.; if entered to be sold for $100, allowed 10 lbs.—1 mile.

	lbs.
Mr. Fay's grey Historic, Mr. A. J. P. Heard	148—1
„ Tah Yuen's grey House Boy, Mr. H. F. Hu.	142—2
„ R. Macgregor's ches The Spec, late Memory, Mr. W. Hill ..	143—3
„ Leaf's grey Wormwood, Mr. T. U. Yih	142—0
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's bay Ohio, Mr. E. Toeg	145—0
„ Jack's grey So Much, Mr. J. J. de Souza .	145—0
„ Day's dun Faked Wheel, Mr. J. I. Ezra	145—0

One length; two. Time, 2.04.

Pari-mutuel.—To win $20.20. Places, 1st $5.80, 2nd $5.80, 3rd $5.70.

Cash sweep.—1st ticket 433, 2nd 270, 3rd 515.

Unplaced.—259, 488, 262, 248.

Winner sold to Mr. E. S. Benbow Rowe for $240.

9.—The Nanyang Stakes.—Value $300. 2nd pony $50. 3rd pony $25, if 5 or more starters. For China ponies that have started in a flat race at this meeting and not won a race. Weight for inches as per scale. Unplaced ponies allowed 3 lbs.—7 furlongs.

	lbs.
Mr. Tucksong's brown Morning Star, Mr. W. Hill	149—1
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's bay Swanee, Mr. A. J. P. Heard	158—2
Mr. Tah Yuen's brown Recommendation, Mr. J. Liou	152—3
„ Katung's grey Conqueror, Mr. S. W. Voong	147—0
„ Henry Morriss' grey Omedeto, Mr. R. F. Stewart	154—0
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's dun Sir Lamerock, Mr. E. Toeg	147—0
Mr. Perchang's grey Organism, Mr. T. L. Hu .	155—0
„ Jack's ches Dunmore, Mr. J. A. S. Alves..	152—0
„ Spero's grey Concession, Mr. M. O. Springfield	157—0

One length; a head. Time, 1.48.

Pari-mutuel.—To win $73.50. Places, 1st $12.90, 2nd $6.50, 3rd $8.10.

Cash sweep.—1st ticket 587, 2nd 369, 3rd 48.

Unplaced.—192, 37, 287, 79, 334, 148.

Les Darcy And Mike Gibbons

LES DARCY. MIKE GIBBONS.

According to reports from America, they have been matched to fight at Milwaukee on April 10. Each is to receive $25,000 gold.

CARPENTIERBOXES FLASHY 4 ROUNDS

Seems in Fine Condition—Americans Scout Idea He Can Beat Willard

Paris, February 10.—Some added details as to the bout which Georges Carpentier boxed a few days ago for the benefit of the family of Georges Bernard, a former middleweight who was killed at Pau, may be interesting to followers of the sport in America in view of the much discussed bout with Jess Willard for the heavyweight title.

The Physical Culture Academy, where the bout was held, was crowded with fans of both sexes to see Carpentier again in tights, for the rumor had spread along the Boulevards like wildfire that the idol of the French ring would appear.

Carpentier was matched with Jacques Bicot, a rugged soldier, straight from the trenches, in fine condition and packing a good punch in either hand.

Bicot weighed about 225 pounds, and seemed as hard as a rock. He was slow on his feet, but had a fast left jab and a wicked right hook. Just how strong he was did not become fully apparent, however, as Carpentier did not seem to relish the idea of connecting with any of Bicot's offerings.

Carpentier wore black tights and a black jersey, and it could be seen that he was flat and slender across the stomach. He seemed to have lost some flesh from his legs too, but his arms were heavy as ever.

Carpentier's neck was never of the bull like variety, but it has become quite scrawny since he has been flying and the fact that he wears his hair long in the back accentuates its thinness.

Kidding Bicot with fists and his tongue, Carpentier went through four 3-minute rounds without taking a hard blow and telling Bicot in advance every time just where he was going to land. He gave a flashy exhibition, which is what Europeans like. Bombardier Wells dazed New York with his ducking tactics, but he was a novice compared with Carpentier at that. As Georges dived down and let Bicot's swings pass over his broad back, Americans present asked themselves what would happen if an uppercut were thrown at Carpentier as he was bent in a made-to-order position to receive it.

As though in answer to a mental request, Bicot shot an uppercut at Carpentier as Georges was bent parallel to the canvas floor of the ring. But Carpentier was on the lookout and saw it coming as Bicot's hips moved. He just backed away and Bicot's fist followed him out and upward. It came within two inches of landing, but that was all.

Another time Carpentier stuck out his chin at Bicot and dropped his hands. The big soldier made a pass with his right and then with his left. Carpentier took both blows—but he broke their force by turning his head just as the glove touched him. Then as Bicot shot another left and right at him he jerked his head a little—this way and that—and the soldier's big mitts tore two gashes into the smoke laden atmosphere.

But Carpentier didn't often expose his jaw. Usually he bored in with a guard that looked a good deal like the famous Gordian knot must have appeared to a newcomer. He flexed his right arm acutely with his elbow sticking straight out in front of him, and his forearm bent back so that his gloved fist rested on his ear.

Sometimes he propped both hands up like that, dropping one elbow on Bicot's guard and knocking it down and then lashed straight out to the head with the other hand.

Because Carpentier crouches over so low, it is said that he has a bad stomach and cannot take punishment there. On one occasion he stood up to Bicot and slapped him lightly, letting the soldier hammer him with pretty stiff jolts about the body. If it hurt Carpentier he didn't wince.

In fact only one thing seemed to bother Georges, and that was his wind. Even the women present noticed his puffing at the end of the third round.

"Too many cigarettes, Georges," was the accusation hurled at him from everywhere as he went to his corner. At the end of the last round he was blowing like a whale and actually spouted too when he took a drink of water.

"Yes, I did feel a little tired at the end, but then I was going pretty fast all the time," remarked Carpentier in the dressing room as he was struggling into his uniform.

"Three cigarettes a day for you hereafter," was all that Francois Descamps, his manager, said.

Many Americans who are or have been familiar figures at the ringside of the best bouts ever held in the United States saw Carpentier box and the consensus seemed to be that the Franchman would not have a ghost of a show against Willard.

"He's clever and he's fast and he seems to be pretty strong and well made," said one man, who asked that his name be not quoted or his wife would insist on accompanying him over on his trip next winter, "but he could never beat Willard. I don't think he has the punch to put out a good, tough heavyweight like some we have over in the States and I don't think he is heavy enough to stand the gaff of rough handling for twenty or twenty-five rounds from some of our good, big men.

"He could get a decision from the best of our boys in a ten-round bout provided he could keep out of harm's way. But he could never put them out, and I doubt if he could go twenty rounds with Willard."

That's just where French fans do not agree with Americans, however. They insist Carpentier could dance in and out and let Willard or any other big, heavy American twist himself to pieces bombarding the air and then could step in and put him to sleep.

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At the drawing on March 15th, $8,340 was reimbursed to bondholders, representing single sums of $2,000, $1,000, $780, $500, $300, $200, $160, $160, and 270 sums of $12.

Besides saving $12 a month, or $144 a year (13 annual instalments of $144 and the balance of $128 during the 14th year), which secures you a repayment of $2,000 at the end of the 15th year, **you receive a share in the profits.**

There are still other advantages. For instance, the bonds being on the same basis as life insurance policies, they have **a surrender value after two years premiums have been paid. Also if you want a loan** at any time, **you can obtain it** to the extent of the surrender value.

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General Managers.

-:- Baseball on the Inside -:-

By Billy Evans
(*Famous American League Umpire*)

Your job would never suit me, remarked an acquaintance of mine as he stepped into our dressing room one afternoon last summer. The game had been a bitter extra inning battle, which the home team had lost because of a close decision at the plate. Throughout the game all the close plays seemed to break against the home club, and several peculiar plays came up, which created considerable argument. To make matters worse, the fans not familiar with the facts, roared. "I couldn't stand to be abused when I knew I was right," added the friend. My partner had just explained the reasons for deciding several of the plays as we did. "I am sure there would be less criticism if every fan at some time would be unfortunate enough to have to officiate as umpire in some important game," remarked the fan after he had listened to the explanation. I had to laugh, for it was an opinion I have long entertained.

* * *

It is to be regretted that every fan cannot at some time act as umpire in a ball game of some importance. A game in which there would be keen rivalry, and the outcome of great importance to both teams, would be the best to educate the fan in the troubles of the arbitrator. It would be a good thing if every umpire would occasionally attend an important game as a spectator. The experience would prove especially beneficial if the umpire, as a spectator.

* * *

I never really appreciated the position of the fan until the fall of 1911 when in the role of writer I saw the World's Series between the Athletics and the Giants. While I refrained from rooting like a dyed-in-the-wool fan, decision after decision came up that first made the Athletic fans tear their hair and the next moment made the Giant rooters rave like madmen.

Plays look different from a position in the grand stand. One play after another came up in the World's Series that looked one way from a seat in the grand stand, while the umpire ruled just the opposite. Many of the plays would have figured prominently in the run getting had they been decided differently. Is it any wonder the fans raved when the official gave decision after decision opposite to the way the play looked to them, and against their favorites?

* * *

I realised things were taking place on the ball field with which the people in the stands were not familiar. From my experience as an umpire I knew some little things that could not be discerned from the grand stand were the deciding factors in the rulings. I knew the umpires must be right and the spectators wrong from the attitude assumed by the players. After each game I went down-town with the umpires and was enlightened on the plays that had looked doubtful to me as a spectator. On a certain play in which the runner appeared to be an easy out the fielder had failed to touch him. On another play, when it seemed as if the base runner had been successful in stealing a base, it developed he would have been had he not overslid and been touched out before he could recover the bag. On a third play, where it seemed as if the batter was an easy out at first, it was explained the throw had pulled the first baseman just off of the bag. In every case some little factor that was not noticed by the spectators proved to be the deciding point.

* * *

Team work is not of the greatest essentials in baseball. Put a brilliant second baseman on a team and give him a mediocre shortstop and he will not look so very good. A brilliant player at either position must have an equally brilliant partner to bring out the best in him. Take all the great infields of the past, and each had a star player at short and second, many of them boasted stars at every position. I recall such teams, as Parent and Ferris of the old Boston Americans, Tinker and Evers of Chicago, Barry and Collins of the Athletics, Wagner and Ritchey of Pittsburgh, Maranville and Evers of the Boston Nationals.

* * *

The part a brilliant shortstop played in relation with an equally brilliant second baseman who forcibly brought to my attention several years ago. Jack Barry had been badly spiked, an injury that kept him out of the game for over a month. It was necessary for Manager Mack to use a recruit. All winning teams are teams that make a lot of double plays. Most of these are pivoted around second base. In a majority of them the shortstop or second baseman play the big part, and in many the two figure equally.

* * *

The moment Barry was forced to leave the Athletic infield Collins showed up. The change in the form displayed by Collins was not due to any slump on his part, but because he could not work smoothly with the recruit shortstop. It was impossible for Eddie to make the quick plays around second which he pulled with Barry, because the recruit shortstop was not equal to the occasion. Instead of tossing the ball in the general direction of second, as is necessary on a lot of plays, knowing Barry would be on the job to complete his end of the play. Collins was always forced to make the play directly to the recruit fielder, often having to hesitate momentarily before starting the play to permit the youngster to get over. Such slight delays would time and again prevent a double play by a scant margin. Failure to complete such a play often gave the opposition a chance to start a rally that ended disastrously for the Athletics, when a double play would have retired the side. Collins working with the recruit shortstop looked like a different ball player from the Eddie Collins of the Barry combination. I have no doubt that the absence of Collins would have had a similar effect on Barry.

* * *

Second base is called the "pivot position of the infield." This is because most of the plays center around second base. Many double plays read "short to second to first; third to second to first; second to short to first; first to second to first," and so on. Records show teams strong on double plays are usually teams well up in the race. Generally speaking, ability to make doube plays speaks well for a team's defense. A good defense means few runs for the opposition, provided the pitching is of the proper kind. Since second base is the pivot position, much of the team's success depends upon the way that base is played. If the shortstop and second baseman work smoothly it usually has the effect of balancing the rest of the team. A club that is constantly mussing up plays around the second sack never causes much trouble for the opposition.

New York Governor Bars Les Darcy From Boxing In That State

Albany, N. Y. March 3.—Branding James Lester Darcy, Australian pugilist, as a slacker, Governor Whitman Friday directed the State Athletic Commission to prohibit Darcy from participating in boxing match at Madison Square Garden in New York Monday evening as scheduled.

The members of the Athletic Commission conferred Friday with the Governor and immediately notified the proprietor of the Garden Tower Corporation that Darcy will not be allowed to appear Monday and will be prohibited from taking part in any boxing contest in the State. The Governor said:

"Darcy, so I am informed, is a run-away from his own country. In disguise and under an alias, he left his native land because he was afraid to fight in the cause for which his fellow countrymen are sacrificing their lives."

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking and Peking—Up (Main Line) Peking and Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Express R.	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	7.55	..	8.20	9.00	12.50	15.20	23.00
SOOCHOW dep.	9.41	..	11.02	12.13	14.57	18.18	1.06
WUSIH dep.	10.31	..	12.21	13.48	15.52	19.11	2.10
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.22	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47	20.45	3.16
TANYANG dep.	12.09	8.08	14.59	16.14	17.43	..	..
CHINKIANG dep.	12.52	8.59	15.57	17.18	18.32	..	6.06
NANKING arr.	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.05	..	6.50
NANKING FERRY arr.	14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUKOW dep.	5.15.30	T.P.R.	..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU dep.	8.05	Second	..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN arr.	16.31	Day	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL dep.	17.00	P.M.R.	..	..	..	..	..
PEKING arr.	*16.50		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Express R.		Night Express R.S.
PEKING dep.	..	..	..	..	8.35	P.M.R.	..
TIENTSIN arr.	..	..	..	..	11.10		..
CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	5.12.00		..
TSINANFU dep.	..	..	..	..	20.31	Second Day	..
PUKOW arr.	..	..	..	..	3.00		..
NANKING FERRY dep.	..	..	..	..	14.20	..	..
NANKING dep.	..	7.00	7.30	11.15	14.20	15.55	23.00
CHINKIANG dep.	..	9.05	9.32	12.59	16.01	18.25	1.00
TANYANG dep.	..	9.57	10.21	13.40	16.58	19.19	..
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.20	11.14	12.23	14.52	17.38	20.20	4.06
WUSIH dep.	7.31	12.22	13.40	15.58	18.31	..	4.11
SOOCHOW dep.	8.46	13.50	15.08	16.55	19.28	..	5.12
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	11.25	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.20	..	7.00

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Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS dep.	6.55	9.15	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.20	18.10	20.45
KIANGWAN dep.	7.32	8.42	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.47	18.37	21.12
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	7.50	8.50	11.30	13.48	15.15	16.55	18.45	21.20

SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.15	7.35	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.20	17.25	20.00
KIANGWAN dep.	6.36	7.48	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	20.11
WOOSUNG FORTS arr.	6.50	8.10	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	20.35

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

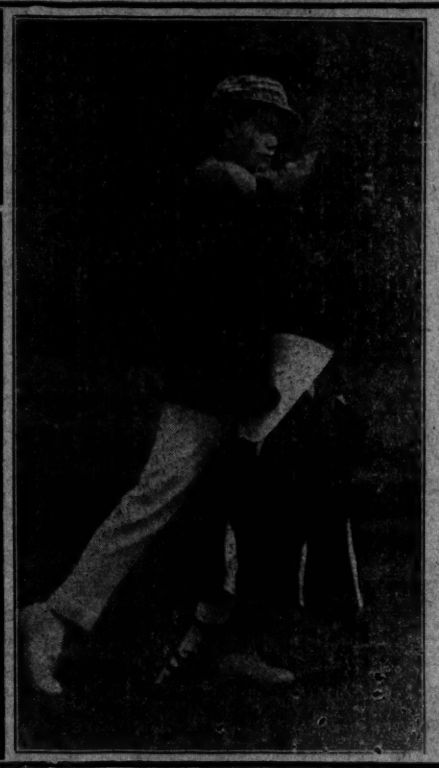
SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAH KOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express	Local	Local	Local
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.40	8.55	10.05	....	14.05	....	....	....
Jessfield dep.	....	8.01	9.16	10.26	....	14.25	....	....	....
Siccawei dep.	....	8.10	9.25	10.35	....	14.34	....	....	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	8.28	9.48	11.00	....	14.52	....	....	....
Shanghai South dep.	....	*8.00*	*9.20*	*10.30*	*13.35*	*14.30*	*16.10*	*16.45*	*18.00*
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	*8.28*	*9.48*	*11.00*	*13.53*	*14.52*	*16.29*	*17.03*	*18.18*
Sanshiang dep.	....	9.13	10.55	12.10	....	15 28	17.47	....	....
Kashai dep.	....	10.03	11.58	13 33	....	16.15	18.57	....	....
Kashing dep.	7.20	10.35	12 36	14.16	....	16 46	19.30	....	....
Yeh Zah dep.	8.08	11.14	13.20	15.16	....	17.21	....	....	....
Chang An dep.	9.00	11.49	14.04	16.10	....	17.55	....	....	....
Hangchow dep.	10.38	12 53	15.26	17.47	....	18.54	....	....	....
Zah Kou arr.	11.00	13.09	15.45	18.15	....	19.10	....	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express	Local
Zah Kou dep.	....	....	....	6.45	8.10	....	8.55	14 15	16 00
Hangchow dep.	....	....	....	7.15	8.40	....	9.33	14 40	16.35
Chang An dep.	....	....	....	8.15	9.56	....	11.03	15.26	17.57
Yeh Zah dep.	....	....	....	8.52	10.40	....	12 30	15.57	18.50
Kashing dep.	....	....	7.25	9.40	11.30	....	14.07	16.38	19.40
Kashai dep.	....	....	8.00	10.05	12.00	....	14 47	17.01	....
Sanghiang dep.	....	....	9.18	10.57	13.03	....	16.13	17.49	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	*8.35*	*9.56*	*10.37*	*11.48*	*14.05*	*14.55*	*17.22*	*18.33*	....
Shanghai South arr.	*8.53*	*10.13*	*10.55*	*12.05*	*14.23*	*15.13*	*17.40*	*18.50*	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	....	....	11.44	14.07	..	17.22	18.32	....
Siccawei dep.	....	....	....	11.53	14.17	....	17.32	18 42	....
Jessfield dep.	....	....	....	12.01	14 26	....	17.41	18.51	....
Shanghai North arr.	....	....	....	12.20	14.45	....	18.00	19.10	....

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU KIANGSU BRANCH LINE. ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

Kon Zen Chiao..	dep.	7.05	8.30	11.05	14.05	16.05	18.15	Zah Kou.....	dep.	....	9.40	12.20	....	17.15	....
Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	7.25	8.50	11.20	14.21	16.20	18.29	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.45	10.05	12.50	14.55	17.40	18 50
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.35	9.05	11.35	14.31	16.37	18.37	Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	8.00	10.23	13.05	15.10	17.52	19.02
Zah Kou.....	arr.	....	9.25	11.55	....	17.00	....	Kon Zen Chiao..	arr.	8.13	10.35	13.18	15.23	18.05	19.15



This Beautiful Dance will be performed by these Celebrated Dancers at THE CARLTON at 12, Tonight also Dance Programme during Dinner, and in the Ballroom from 10 p.m. to 1 a.m.

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Tls. 23,000: Modern residence, corner house, situated in the French Concession. Seven Rooms. Tennis lawn.

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Tls. 18,000: Seven rooms, brick residence. Hot and cold water. Near the French Park.

Tls. 17,000: Seven-rooms, newly constructed house, on two and a half mow of land. In the International Settlement Garage.

Tls. 16,500: Five-roomed, detached house, modern plumbing, hot and cold water, just being completed.

LAND FOR SALE

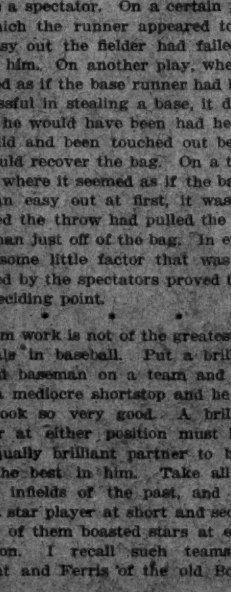
On Yu Yuen Road: Two lots each containing about four mow. North side of road.

On Avenue Joffre: A large plot of land, situated in best part of Avenue.

On Rue Corneille: From one to six mow. This is one of the finest residential streets in the City.

On Rue Lafayette: We can sell you any sized lot you desire. This is the new sixty foot boulevard parallel to the Avenue Joffre.

Our speciality is Real Estate for any purpose and in any locality. It will pay you to consult us first.



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You show good judgment in interesting yourself in a Chevrolet. It proves you want to enjoy motoring with the minimum expense.

For here is a car that will meet with your approval in every way possible.

It will do anything that any other automobile will do and it will do it at less expense.

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Next to mechanical dependability, you want a car you will be proud of—a good looking car, a car with which the maker has taken great pains. The Chevrolet is such a car.

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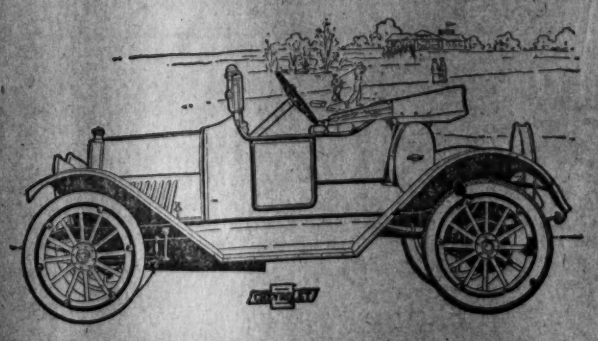
These points mean much to you and it is for these very reasons that the Chevrolet is worthy of the closest investigation on your part. We shall be pleased to arrange a demonstration on request.



THE STAR GARAGE CO.
125 Bubbling Well Road.
Tel. West 197

ONE WAY FOR ALL TO BAT LIKE COBB

Gyroscopical Automatic Equilibrium Control And an Eighteen-Inch Parallel Swing Will Make Hitters

By Walter Trumbull

New York, March 1.—Almost every fan in the country has some scheme which he believes will increase hitting in baseball and thus add to the enjoyment of the game. Suggestions have poured in from all quarters to league. Presidents and club owners, but practically all of them have to do with some change in the rules or in the formation of the diamond.

It is generally admitted that the game would be strengthened by more batting, but the leagues have done nothing recently to bring it about. At the meetings here there was no mention of any appointment of a Joint Rules Committee, or if such a committee existed, no report of any action on its part. In past decades they have however occasionally done something, such for instance as moving the pitcher's box back.

Now comes a man with another sort of an idea. He makes no suggestions for changing the rules. What he wishes to do is to change the nature not of the hit, but of the hitter. A lot of managers have been laboring along this same line for a great many years, but it may be that they did not have the scientific training necessary to dope the thing out. At any rate, James Jefferson Hogan has invented what he calls "the eighteen inch parallel swing method," which, he asserts "will make for enlightenment and progress in the problem of batting with which the national game is now concerned."

The eighteen inch parallel swing is not the only thing that J. J. Hogan has invented. Among the products of his brain are the Hogan Artificial Smoke Producing Apparatus, the Hogan Throwing Band, the Hogan Gyroscopical Automatic Equilibrium Control and the Hogan Inserted Steel Overlapping Equipment Lifeboat.

The inventor states his own theory as to hitting in baseball in the following clear and terse manner:

"Accurate, scientific baseball batting is founded on the dynamic principles of angular refraction. Trajection refraction is produced by an applied angular contract, which is the cause of refraction at numerous angles. The direction of refraction depends entirely upon the angle of contract—to the right or left or up or down—or numerous intermediate angles.

"Thus is solved the problem of the application of scientific tactics to produce and maintain accurate control in baseball batting."

After reading thus far any man with the brains of a big league manager should be able to understand the basic principle underlying Hogan's argument, but he goes on to make it clearer still.

"Scientific discipline batting," he continues, "is easily applicable by a batsman rather than the unwily, ignorant, haphazard, free arm, body swing and foot displacement movement which is being used at the present time by about seven-eighths of the big league players and which is the direct cause of the national batting slump owing to the advanced progress of the pitching service of the game."

Any impartial spectator must admit that he has noticed the foot displacement of which the inventor speaks. It is especially noticeable in the cases of such players as Leon Ames and Al Demaree or Josh Devore when batting against Eddie Plank.

"While the pitching servcie," says Hogan, "has progressed to an advantage point of application, the batting service has been allowed to sink to dormantation owing to the introduction of too much strategic tactics known as inside baseball. This inside baseball is classic, but not at all expense of the heart's impulse of the national game, which is the batting."

Having thus clearly laid down the principles upon which he proposes to proceed, Hogan continues to the point of actual batting instructions.

"A normal big league player," he says, "can be developed to at least a .350 batter by reasonably observing and practising for two hours each day for a fortnight the eighteen inch parallel swing."

Had the Yankees been convinced that such a thing as this were possible they never would have permitted Danny Boone to get away, and if it proves practical Bill Donovan will have to employ all the gyroscopical automatic equilibrium control on the premises when he thinks of how many men he has let get away from him just because they could not hit.

"To accurately control the destination of a batted ball," the instructions go on to say, "the player's first rule to follow is to be sure to stand firmly on both feet, with the lateral foot opposite the corner of the plate and the fore foot about eighteen inches forward. The bat at all times should be held strongly at the butt of the handle by the lower hand and the hands on the bat never should be less than five inches apart from each other. This is the scientific method of controlling angular contact with the ball. It is not necessary to hold the upper hand so tight or strong as the lower or butt handle hand, for the upper hand guides and controls the destination of the batted ball to the right or left or up or down. The bat held thusly the batter should stand facing the pitcher not over three-quarters or less than one-half.

"The human sight is more susceptible to a trajection toward it at this angle than at any other of greater or less degree. At this point the simple but important method of accurate contact is applied. The batter's elbow nearest to the pitcher is held high and used similar to the sight on the barrel on a rifle or a gun. By attaining this arm position the batter can instantly determine the correct trajection of a pitched ball and whether or not the ball is directed over the plate.

"The batter in this manner of sighting the trajection of the pitched ball finds himself in a spontaneous automatic position of contact with the ball. Then it is only a simple matter of the volume of energy to use. While the batter is awaiting the pitcher's delivery he should not fail to hold the bat as above directed and when the swing is made it should be at all times parallel to the ground, and locking the entire strength of arms, hips and back for a long drive while only using the arm and wrist motion to place a single hit. This movement when reasonably executed allows the batter about eighteen inches of a parallel swing at the ball with an advantage of applying automatic angular judgment as to its destination."

This is the batting theory of James Jefferson Hogan. He stands ready to furnish managers with drawings or blue prints or he is perfectly willing to demonstrate his discovery before a suitable committee. He believes that by following his instructions he can cause any batter to attain an average of at least .300 against any league pitcher. He would be willing to make such demonstration at the Polo Grounds, Ebbets Field or his own experimental grounds at Cedarhurst, L. I. Hogan has done his part. Now it is for the Baseball commission, the managers and the players to do the rest.

BASKETBALL

A very fast and interesting game of basketball was played last evening in the gymnasium of the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association between the U. S. S. Cincinnati and the Y. M. C. A. Physical Directors which resulted in a win for the latter by 23 to 21. Dunks played a star game for the sailors while Swan showed up well for the Directors. Crocker played a hard game as guard, while Hoh, although not up to his usual form, played a very fast game. Score:

Cincinnati.		Physical Directors.	
Doyle	6	Swan	9
Dunks	9	Hoh	6
Frohock	4	McCloy	4
Bond		Crocker	2
Bowman	2	Zee	2
	21		23

This game is one of those in the League and evens up the one which the Directors lost to the sailors some weeks back.

SMUTS REVIEWS TROOPS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 6.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports that General Smuts has inspected the South African troops on the western front.

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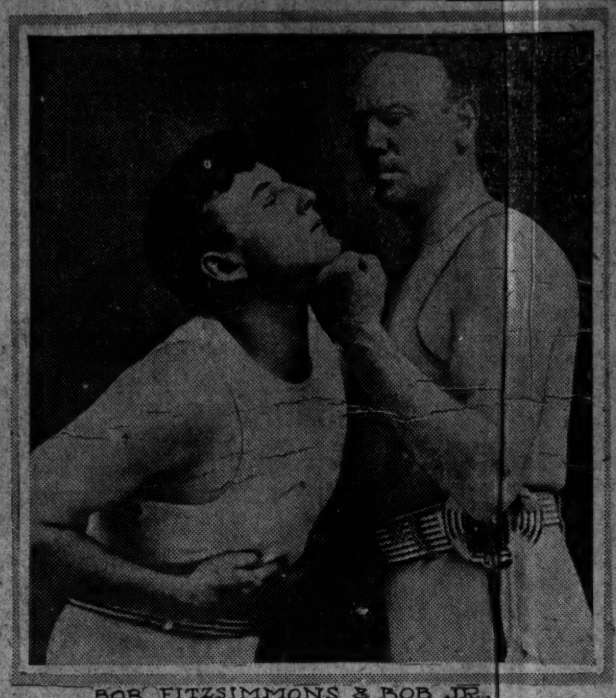
Hard To Please, Says Fitzsimmons



BOB FITZSIMMONS & BOB JR.

Bob Fitzsimmons is still trying to figure out the dear old public. Bob and his son, Robert, Jr., are boxing in a travelling show. Every night they slam each other around the ring in a real scrap. If Robert, Jr., gets to pressing Bob too hard, the audience yells "Ah, why don't you give the poor old man a chance!" Then, according to Bob, when he gets full of ginger and goes back at Robert, Jr., and mauls him around a bit, the sympathetic audience wants to know why he "beats up the poor kid like that." Bob says he has given up trying to please the public.

Light Horse In Camp

The Light Horse Co., S.V.C., which went into camp on Thursday evening at the Rifle Range is holding its gymkhana today. Capt. Percy Crighton commands and under him are Lieut. Lindsay, five N.C.O.'s, and seventeen troopers.

The Carbine meeting has already been held in addition to a number of strenuous drills. Results were as follows:—

The "Shrapnel" Cup, 1st, Tpr. Sorensen, 2nd, Lt. Lindsay.

The "Maxim" Cup, 1st, Corpl. Little, 2nd, Tpr. Whitamore.

The "Howitzer" Cup, 1st, Tpr. Bolton, 2nd, Sergt. Robinson.

The Grand Aggregate was won by Sergt. Robinson with 114 points with Lt. Lindsay second with 113 points.

"B" Troop won the "Troop" Competition under Sergt. Major Spence with 603 points to 560 points by "A" Troop under Lt. Lindsay.

The Prize for the greatest number of Bullseyes during the meeting, presented by Lt. Neild, was won by Tpr. Whitamore with 14 Bulls.

Sergt. Major Wise gave a course of musketry instruction on Friday morning.

The Gymkhana program for today is:—

No. 1.—Saddling, Running and Leading.

No. 2.—Mounted Combat (Finals).

No. 3.—Tent Pegging with Swords (Finals).

No. 4.—Bare-backed Race.

No. 5.—Tent Pegging with Lances (Finals).

No. 6.—Victoria Cross Competition. Start from given point, ride over hurdles, dismount, pick up dummy, mount and ride back over hurdles to winning point.

No. 7.—Balaclava Melee, Bare-backed (In Troops).

No. 8.—Tug-of-War, Bare-backed (In Troops).

No. 9.—Wrestling, Bare-backed (In Troops).

The "Points Challenge Cup" will be won by competitor gaining most points in the whole Gymkhana, a first prize three points and a second prize two points. The Cup to be won twice in succession, or three times in all. Holder: Sgt.-Mjr. Spence.

In Competitions 7, 8 and 9, "A" Troop will wear Red band; "B" Troop Blue.

In view of the large amount of suffering in Europe at the present time, it is thought unfitting that cups should be given as prizes this year. Certificates of merit will, however, be presented instead, and any funds which would otherwise have been expended on prizes will be subscribed to British War Funds.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as thatson the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. In all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON. ENG.

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Special Rates for Clubs

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Jewels
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PEARL STORE
31 Nanking Road,
SHANGHAI

FIRST BASEBALL GAME OF SEASON YESTERDAY

Quite a few fans straggled out to the race course yesterday afternoon, despite the fact that the grandstand has not yet been erected, to witness the opening baseball game of the season.

The affair took the form of a match between teams chosen by Messrs. Swan and Pomeroy and Capt. Swan's outfit brought home the bacon in a seven-inning clash, by a score of 8 to 6. Dr. Downs and Mr. Barnes Moss perpetrated the umpiring and among the home runs noticed by our reporter were those contributed by Messrs. Wilhoit and Rasmussen. Holliday at short for Swan's team uncorked a lot of ginger and Bills, Tucker, Jenkins, Neergaard and Sokall also displayed a certain liveliness. Altogether it was a propitious pipe-opener.

Practice is announced for every afternoon this week. There is a possibility that a team will be sent over to Japan for the Olympic games. The new material looks very good. But more candidates for the team will be made welcome.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. Apr. 10
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Apr. 12
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru Apr. 14
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga Maru Apr. 15
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. Apr. 17
Per C.M. s.s. China..... Apr. 18
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per C.M. s.s. China....., Apr. 18
Per T.K.K. s.s. Persia Maru Apr. 19
Per P.M. s.s. Colombia.... Apr. 28
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano M. Apr. 13
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. Apr. 22

THE NEW HOTEL
WEST LAKE, HANGCHOW
(Chinese Name Sin Sin Le Kuei)
杭州西湖新新旅館
NOTICE
The Proprietor of The New Hotel begs to inform the Public that his establishment at Hangchow is the best of its kind there. It is beautifully situated and fine views may be obtained from the windows. This is the best time of year in which to visit Hangchow; the weather is fine. The house is large, with bedrooms facing the south; the table and wines are first-rate. The kitchen is under the supervision of an excellent cook, with many years' experience in foreign hotels in Shanghai.
PRICES VERY MODERATE
Give us a trial and you will be convinced.

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